Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

HOPE COUNCIL, No. 3 People's Favorite Order, William Allen, Councilor; Geo. F. Rounds, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings in each month.

CODDINGTON COMMANDERY No. 79, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings in each month.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 6, Order United American Mechanics, R. C. Bacheller, Councilor; W. H. C. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TENT No. 28, Helping Hand Order, Simeon Hazard, Guide; Joseph T. Perry, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.

ELECTRIC LODGE No. 69, Friendly Aid Society Simeon Hazard, President, J. K. McLennan, Secretary, meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; James Galvin, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, K. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 65, American Fraternal Circle, James H. Comstock, Chancellor, Geo. A. Pritchard, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.

MERCURY LODGE No. 105, Mutual One Year Benefit Order, Geo. A. Pritchard, President; James H. Comstock, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.

REDWOOD LODGE No 11, K. of P., Fred. W. Williamson, Chancellor Commander; Thomas Loudon, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets every Friday evening.

Local Matters.

Grand Army Observances.

The two local Grand Army Posts—Charles E. Lawton and Gen. G. K. Warren—accompanied by Gen. A. G. Lawrence Camp, S. of V., attended a special memorial service at the Thames street M. E. church last Sunday evening, each organization turning out in full numbers. The visitors occupied pews reserved for them in the body of the house, excepting the officers who had seats within the chancel. The reading desk was tastefully draped with the American flag and with emblems of mourning and five unoccupied chairs placed in front of the chancel denoted the number of members who have died during the year. The opening exercises were conducted by the officers of the posts, Adjutant J. Y. Hudson reading the Roll of Honor, and were followed by an eloquent sermon by the pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Hunt, from the text "What mean ye by this service." In the course of his address, Mr. Hunt made touching reference to each person whose name appeared upon the Roll of Honor for the year. The remarks of the speaker were closely listened to from beginning to end and the exercises as a whole were greatly enjoyed by all present.

Today, Memorial Day, the two local Grand Army posts and the local Camp Sons of Veterans will unite in an appropriate observance of the occasion, and have extended invitations to the troops at Fort Adams and the marines and apprentices at the Naval Training Station to participate with them. According to the programme, issued by Chas. E. Lawton Post and published in another column of this paper, the procession will be formed on Broadway at 1 o'clock and move an hour later, over a circuitous route to the cemetery where the graves of deceased comrades will be decorated, but the literary exercises will be held in the evening at Masonic Hall, Capt. H. D. Scott, commander of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, presiding.

The flag on the Artillery Armory on Clarke street was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to Mr. Jesse T. Durfee, a member of the company, who died on the 27th instant of consumption. The deceased was about 24 years of age, and the eldest son of Mr. Stephen P. Durfee of Middletown whose youngest son died but a few weeks ago. Mr. Jesse T., was a young man of excellent habits, steady and industrious, and possessed a wide circle of friends both in Newport and Middletown. The funeral will be solemnized from the Union meeting house in Portsmouth tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock and will be attended by the Newport Artillery Company in a body, the members going out in drags.

End of a Famous Case.

The famous Credit Mobelier case of Isaac P. Hazard and others against Thomas C. Durant, which has been in the courts for more than thirty years, has at last come to a final settlement in the United States Supreme Court, by a decision in favor of Mr. John N. A. Griswold of this city, who was drawn into the case by his going on Durant's bond when he was arrested at midnight and put in jail in Newport on the plea that he was going to leave the state. In all the lower courts the case was decided against Griswold and he was held for a large sum to satisfy the judgment against Durant. The United States Supreme Court now reverses the decision of all the lower courts and decides that Griswold was simply on a bail bond and that he purged himself of contempt of court when he surrendered the defendant, Durant, into the court. Ex-Gov. Van Zandt was one of the early counsel in the case and the final decision is in the line of the argument that he has always taken. Col. Honey has conducted the case for Mr. Griswold and he is to be congratulated on its successful issue.

A Sad Suicide.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Ray B. Wilson, committed suicide at Malbone place Saturday morning by drowning. She had been in poor health for a year or two, a sufferer from melancholia, and though she had never shown any disposition to take her own life the family had tried to keep a careful watch of her movements. Saturday morning, after her husband had gone to his business, she expressed a desire to take a little fresh air, and, accompanied by her little girl and a daughter of a neighbor, started for a short walk. She soon succeeded in eluding the children who stopped to gather flowers, and before she could be found by her family her husband was notified by the police of her death.

Mrs. Wilson was an affectionate wife, a loving mother and a kind friend and neighbor, and her untimely end has brought grief to many hearts. A husband, two sons and a daughter and a mother survive her and will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their bereavement.

A New Fire Station.

The committee on Fire Department have awarded the contract for the new engine house for Company No. 6, to Councilman M. A. McCormick, the lowest bidder, and work will be begun on the foundation at once. The building is to be located on Thames street and Sharon court and will be of Danvers brick with Indiana stone trimmings. It will measure 28 feet on Thames street by 55 feet on the court and will have an octagon-shaped tower forty feet in height with belfry. A handsome buttress of Indiana stone, with sagment head and elaborately carved projecting stone cap marks the main entrance in the Thames street front. On the first floor of the house will be the hose carriage house, 30x25 feet; stable, 16x21 feet, with two stalls provided with all the latest improved methods for drainage, flushing, etc., and a work shop, 8x12 feet. On the second floor will be hall, 25x25 feet; two sleeping rooms, 8x11 feet each; a bath-room, hay loft, closets, etc.

The recent appointment of Mr. Arthur R. Marsh, of this city, as assistant professor of comparative literature at Harvard for five years, has been confirmed by the board of overseers of the college. Prof. Marsh is the elder son of Mrs. I. W. R. Marsh, of this city, and graduated from Rogers High School in the class of '77 and from Harvard College in the class of '83.

The Old Colony Company will resume the double service arrangement of the Fall River line of steamers for the summer on June 15th, when the Puritan, Plymouth, Pilgrim and Providence will be in commission, the Plymouth leaving Newport every Sunday night at 9.15.

Major Frank B. Hamilton, U. S. A., died of dropsy at Fort Adams yesterday morning. Maj. Hamilton entered the Military Academy from Ohio in June 1864.

Rev. F. F. Emerson, pastor of the United Congregational church, has been elected a vice president of the Rhode Island Home Missionary Society.

Mr. Geo. A. Richmond, of this city, who spent the past winter in the South, is at present a guest at The Hamilton in Washington.

Mr. John H. Cottrell, boot and shoe dealer at 144 Thames street, has made an assignment to Mr. Anthony S. Sherman.

Mr. Rowland L. Rose and family, of Providence, have taken possession of their Newport cottage for the season.

The Crescent Club, of this city, filled an engagement at East Greenwich Academy, Tuesday evening.

The Misses Gilpin, of this city, are visiting Providence friends this week.

Memorial Day Programme.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Headquarters, Department R. I.,
Newport, R. I., May 25, 1891.

GEN. ORDERS No. 1.

I. In accordance with general orders from national and department headquarters, Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30, 1891, will be observed with suitable ceremonies.

II. All veterans of the army, navy, marine or revenue service, are cordially invited to join our ranks on that day, and participate in the duties of decorating the graves of our late comrades, and will report at Grand Army hall, corner Thames and Marlboro streets, at 1 P. M. sharp.

III. The line will be formed at 1.30 P. M., on Broadway, right resting at the corner of Ayrault street. Troops on arriving will report to Adjutant Henry T. Easton at the state house.

IV. The line will be formed in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Commander John B. Mason and Staff mounted.
U. S. Artillery Band.
Charles E. Lawton Post, No 5, G. A. R.
General G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, G. A. R.
General A. G. Lawrence Camp, No. 3, S. of V.
Disabled Comrades in Carriages.
Orator and Chaplain of the Day.
Drag with Children.
Flower wagons.
U. S Troops.
IN CARRIAGES.
His Honor, the Mayor, and members of the board of Aldermen and Common Council, Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, Collector of Customs and Postmaster, Officers of the Revenue Marine, The Clergy, Members of the Press.
Light Battery B., U. S. 4th Artillery, Major Cushing, commanding.

V. The line will move at 2 P. M., up Broadway, and Ayrault to Kay, along Kay and Bellevue avenue to Bowery, down Bowery and Young to Thames, up Thames and Warner streets to the Island cemetery. The comrades of G. A. R. and the S. of V. will then decorate the graves of our late comrades. During this ceremony a national salute will be fired, and the line will be dismissed.

VI. It is requested that the bells of the several churches be tolled while the column is en route, that the citizens along the line of march close their places of business, and that the flags in the city, and on the shipping in the harbor, and at the government stations, be displayed at half mast.

VII. In the evening the following order of exercises will be held in Masonic hall, Commander H. D. Scott, of General Warren post, presiding, the exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

Music.
Prayer by the chaplin, Rev. Warren A. Luce.
Music
Reading of the Roll of Honor by D. G. Langley.
Oration by the Orator of Day, Rev. J. M. Craig.

VIII. Flowers can be sent to C. E. Lawton Post hall at any hour after 9 A. M., Friday, 29th, and on Saturday, May 30th, until 12 o'clock noon. Pieces for special graves must be properly marked.

IX. Drivers of carriages will report to Comrades Weymouth and Thell at the state house at 1 P. M., sharpe, for orders. His Honor, the Mayor, and members of the city government will report at the city hall; all other invited guests will report at the state house at 1.30 P. M.

By order of
JOHN B. MASON,
Commander.

H. T. EASTON, Adjutant.

New Bedford is now considering ways and means for a permanent and sanitary disposition of its swill and house offal, and Monday sent a committee consisting of Messrs. Nathaniel Hathaway and Thos. W. Cook, of the Board of Health, and Wm. G. Kirschbaum, of the Common Council, to Newport to get a few points upon the subject. The visitors were unanimous in the opinion that towing to sea or burial in the ground were methods entirely unworthy of consideration and that cremation must be the only safe means of accomplishing the work properly. The gentlemen were given a drive about town in the afternoon by Executive Officer Kaull and His Honor, Mayor Coggeshall.

The New England Order of Protection, a fraternal beneficial association, confined to New England, is in a flourishing condition. The membership now amounts to nearly 12,000. Malbone Lodge of this city has between sixty and seventy members.

Workmen employed upon Messrs. Savage & Tibbetts building on Thames street had several narrow escapes Tuesday from the promiscuous shooting by some unknown party. It is not the first time this dangerous pastime has been practised in this vicinity.

Rev. Dr. Cutter, pastor of Channing Memorial church, has invited the Masonic bodies of Newport to attend special services at his church on Sunday, June 21—the Sunday nearest St. John's Day and the invitation will probably be accepted.

The owners and others interested in many of our local catboats will attend the annual Memorial Day regatta in Fall River today. Several of the local speeders are entered in the races.

Councilman W. G. Kirschbaum, of New Bedford, who was in town Monday on business for his city, is one of the reportorial staff of the New Bedford Standard.

The Geo. W. Danielson will begin her daily trips between Newport and Block Island next Monday for the season.

Mrs. D. B. Tennant has rented her cottage on Bellevue avenue for the season, to W. E. L. Dilloway, of Boston.

The banks and other public institutions will be closed today.

ELECTION.

Its Observance on Tuesday—Unpleasant Weather but a Good Celebration.

Election, the greatest of Newport holidays, was duly observed last Tuesday. The weather was not the most desirable for so important an occasion, a drizzling rain falling most of the day, but there was no lack of juvenile interest and the various "open houses" about town furnished the adults a pleasant substitute for the usual outdoor celebrations.

The election observances, as usual, began Monday afternoon when the arrival of the Providence boat, with Gov. Davis, Lieut. Gov. Wardwell, members and members-elect of the General Assembly and others, was announced by the customary salute from the gun squad of the Newport Artillery Company. When the distinguished visitors had landed and taken seats in carriages they were escorted to the Aquidneck by the Newport Artillery Company, Col. Addison Thomas commanding, headed by the Newport Band and followed by hosts of citizens, old and young.

The evening was made lively in various ways. The banquet, given at Masonic Hall by the Republican State League, furnished a pleasant occupation for about 150 of the local and visiting members of the party until midnight, and without, apparently, in any way interfering with the usual social and political festivities about the hotels. The banquet was a thoroughly good one and was followed with interesting and appropriate speeches.

The military parades on Tuesday were, as usual, the principal features of the celebration. That in the morning, for escorting the retiring governor and his associates to the state House, was somewhat diminutive, owing, probably, to the inclement weather, but that of the afternoon was of its usual size and importance, several hours of waiting for the election proclamation notwithstanding. It was made up as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Colonel Thomas of the Newport Artillery, in command of the line.
General Staff, Newport Artillery.
Second U. S. Artillery Band.
Battalion of Second U. S. Artillery on foot.
Newport Band, Professor Gerbert.
First Division Newport Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Brown commanding.
Carriage containing His Excellency Governor Ladd, General Dyer, Sheriff Atkinson and Commissary J. H. Stacy of the Artillery.
Carriages containing Lieutenant Governor Stearns, General Dennis, Secretary of State Otter and Attorney General Burbank.
Second Division, Newport Artillery.
Company B, Second Regiment R. I. M., Captain McCrudden commanding.
Light Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, Major Cushing commanding.

The route of march was somewhat shortened owing to the lateness of the hour and the decorations along the route were less elaborate than would they have been had the day been pleasant, but the streets were crowded with people and Governor Ladd and the other new state officers were enthusiastically received everywhere.

The members of Electric Lodge, No. 69, of the Friendly Aid Society, are to follow their regular work next Wednesday evening by a public entertainment, for which an excellent literary and musical programme has been arranged. The talent will include Mr. Fred. W. Greene, with his popular impersonations; the Crescent Quartette Club, and officers of the grand lodge, who will deliver brief addresses upon the merits of the order. A collation will be served.

The Wickford line will begin its late trip out and early trip in next Monday, the boat leaving Newport at 11.15 P. M., and returning at 6.25 A. M. There will also be a trip out at 8.15 P. M., connecting with the 5 P. M. train from New York, due in Providence at 9.55, Boston at 11 and Newport at 10.40. On the 29th a Newport special express to New York, with all the drawing room service, will be put on to this line to meet the demands of summer travel.

Mrs. W. J. Gardner gave a very enjoyable musicale at her residence on Mt. Vernon street Tuesday evening, Miss Mattie F. Ailman of Boston and Miss Clara Hayman, performing upon the piano and Mr. Walter G. Ailman, of Boston, singing several selections. Refreshments followed, after which the guests were entertained with Japanese fireworks.

Assemblyman John J. Peckham is confined to his home on Sherman street, with nervous prostration. Mr. Peckham had not fully recovered from a severe attack of la grippe a few months ago and his present condition is the result of overwork. His physician insists that he must have complete rest for a few weeks.

Mr. B. S. Gillett, the new general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, is expected to enter upon his new duties next week, when he will be given a reception by the Association.

Mr. Charles C. Sherman of Middletown died on Thursday after an illness of about one week. He was a good citizen and he will be much missed by his many friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Susan C. Clarke, who spent the winter in Boston, has arrived at her cottage at Jamestown for the summer.

Miss Barstow has arrived at her summer cottage on the East shore.

General Assembly.

The May session of the General Assembly convened in the State House, Newport, Tuesday morning. Both bodies were speedily organized, the senate by the choice of Eugene F. Warner Clark, and the house by the election of Hon. Adin B. Capron, speaker, Messrs. Thomas Z. Lee and R. G. Mowry clerks. The house was called to order by Hon. Wm. P. Clarke the senior member from Newport. In the senate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Porter of the Emmanuel church and in the house by Rev. Mr. Hunt of the Thames street M. E. church. After the usual preliminary business the two houses joined in grand committee and the committee was appointed to assort and count the votes for state officers. In the afternoon the committee reported what everybody knew that nobody was elected. The General Assembly then proceeded to ballot, and the entire Republican state ticket was chosen by a vote of 75 to 25. The new state officers were immediately sworn in. Gov. Davis welcomed the new Governor in well chosen and complimentary words. Gov. Ladd was equally complimentary to the retiring Governor. Judge Ward then made the usual proclamation and the wheels of government were put in motion for another year.

Thursday morning Gov. Ladd and Speaker Capron announced their standing committees. In the senate, Senator Burdick is on the committees on finance and fisheries; Senator Hall is chairman of militia and on corporations and printing; Senator Watson is chairman of the committee on education; Senator Sisson is chairman of committee on state property and on committee on agriculture; Senator Champlin of Block Island, is on the judiciary, and on engrossed acts; Senator Church of Tiverton, on fisheries and elections; Senator Seabury of Little Compton, on education and fisheries. In the house the Newport county delegation is placed as follows: Wm. P. Clarke, special legislation; Pinard, corporations; Hazard, on rules and orders; Peckham on judiciary; Horton on the militia; Dyer of Portsmouth, on corporations; Brown of Middletown, on education; Landers of Jamestown on special legislation; Conley of Block Island, chairman on fisheries; Cottrell of Tiverton, on fisheries; and Wordell of Little Compton, on special legislation.

In grand committee James Anthony of Middletown was elected sheriff of Newport county, Charles E. Harvey, clerk of the courts, and Col. A. C. Landers state auditor. Gen. Horatio Rogers and Hon. Wm. W. Douglass were elected judges of the Supreme Court. Frank E. Thompson of Newport and Samuel H. Cross of Westerly were elected members of the state board of education.

The General Assembly on Thursday appropriated $12,000 for plans for a new state house, $63,600 for buildings and improvements at the state farm, $10,000 for the World's fair. The control of the State Home and school was taken from the board of education and invested in a special board. Ex-Gov. Davis was added to the state house commission; $10,000 additional was appropriated for the soldiers' home; appropriation was made for repairing the Newport county jail, permission was given the Old Colony R. R. Co., to lease the Providence, Warren and Bristol R. R., for 99 years; acts have passed allowing the city of Providence to spend several million dollars for improvements; an act was passed authorizing the town council of Lincoln to appoint supervisors for the fire district meetings. The famous Addicks gas bill was indefinitely postponed. A bill was passed allowing the city of Providence to tax street franchises.

An act incorporating the New York, Providence, Boston and Old Colony Railroad Terminal company, for the purpose of acquiring, constructing and maintaining railroad stations, terminal and belt line roads and other street railroads and terminal facilities in Providence county, with a capital stock of $500,000, was passed, a hearing having been previously had by the corporation committee.

A branch of the Knights and Ladies of Columbia, a five-year endowment and beneficial order, is to be instituted in Newport a week from next Tuesday evening by District Deputy Simeon Hazard. Several grand officers are to be present at the organization and interesting exercises, including music by the Crescent Quartette Club, may be expected. After the work, refreshments will be served. See advertisement on the 8th page of this week's MERCURY.

The petition of Allen C. Griffith and others, for the institution of a new lodge of Odd Fellows in Newport has been granted by the Grand Lodge and the institution will take place at an early date. The new lodge will be known as Excelsior Lodge, No. 49.

Invitations are out for the marriage on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, at 427 Broadway, of Miss Harriette J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Bacheller, to Mr. Samuel H. Macomb, of Providence.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by James C. Swan.

Loyalists of the Revolution.

James' Rivington, of New York, Printer and book-seller. Born in England. The following advertisement will show something of an American bookstore in 1767:

"A collection of Books, amongst which are, The annual register, or a view of the history, politics and literature for the year 1765, Smollet's travels through France and Italy, interspersed with a great many humorous and entertaining anecdotes, The fool of quality by Mr. Brooks, an amiable, ingenious and interesting performance; Voltaire's works complete, translated by T. Smollet, and others; a translation of the genuine memoirs of the Marchioness of Pompadour; the philosophy of history, by Voltaire; the progress of vanity and virtue, or the history of two sisters; the history of the late minority; and a great variety of other articles, too prolix for an advertisement."

"N. B. Any gentleman having a library of books to dispose of, may find purchasers in the said J. Rivington and Company."

Our Loyalist established a newspaper called "Rivington's Gazette," which, at the Revolutionary era was known among the Whigs as "Rivington's Lying Gazette." He became very obnoxious, and was denounced in every section of the country. In Newport, Rhode Island, the Whigs resolved, March 1, 1775, that,

"Whereas, a certain James Rivington, a printer and stationer in the city of New York, impelled by the love of sordid pelf, and a haughty domineering spirit, hath, for a long time, in the dirty "Gazette," and in pamphlets, if possible still more dirty, unitormly persisted in publishing every falsehood which his own wicked imagination, or the imagination of others of the same stamp, as ingenious perhaps in mischief as himself, could suggest and fabricate, that had a tendency to spread jealousies, fear, discord, and disunion through this country; and by partial and false representations of facts hath endeavored to pervert truth, and to mislead the incautious into wrong conceptions of facts reported, and wrong sentiments respecting the measures now carrying on for the recovery and establishment of our rights" &c. "Therefore, it is the opinion," &c., "that no further dealings or correspondence ought to be had with the said James Rivington; and we recommend it to every person who takes his paper to immediately drop the same," &c. . . . . For a time he made his peace with the Whigs, and on the 7th of June, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New York, resolved, that, "Whereas James Rivington, of this city, printer, hath signed the General Association, and has lately published a hand-bill describing his intention rigidly to adhere to the said Association; and also asked the pardon of the public, who had been offended by his ill-judged publications; therefore, he be permitted to return to his house and family; and this congress doth recommend it to the inhabitants of this colony not to molest him in his person or property."

But Rivington, like almost every other person who once incurred odium or suspicion, fell off. He went to England, where he furnished himself anew with materials for printing, and was appointed King's printer for New York. In 1777 he returned, and resumed the publication of his paper, but changed its name to that of the "Royal Gazette." . . .

On the *very day* that Andre was taken prisoner, Rivington published his "Cow Chase." The following is the last stanza:

"And now I've closed my epic strain,
I trouble as I show it,
Lest this same Warrior, Drover, Wayne,
Should ever *catch the Poet!*"

At the peace, Rivington attempted to conciliate the Whigs, and to keep up his "Gazette," but failing in this, his editorial labors ceased in 1783. He died in 1802, aged seventy-eight years.

John Roberts, of the county of Philadelphia. He joined the Royal forces when Sir William Howe took possession of Philadelphia, and was tried for his life in 1778. Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and at that time chief justice of Pennsylvania, presided at the trial. Roberts' offence was legally and satisfactorily proved, and he suffered as a traitor to his country. After sentence of death, several hundred citizens of Philadelphia, and of other parts of the state, presented memorials to the council, praying for pardon or respite; but without effect. Some Whigs thought his execution was a judicial murder.

Isaac Ogden, of New York, a Loyalist, (of whom Hamilton said in 1777, was "one of the most barefaced, impudent fellows that ever came under his observation,") in 1778 wrote to Joseph Galloway, (member of the Whig congress in 1774, but in 1776 he abandoned the Whigs, and became one of the most virulent and proscriptive Loyalists of the time,) that "Roberts' wife, with ten children, went to congress, threw themselves on their knees and supplicated mercy, but in vain. His behavior at the gallows did honor to human nature. He told his audience that his conscience acquitted him of guilt; that he suffered for doing his duty to his Sovereign; that his blood would one day be demanded at their hands; and then turning to his children, charged and exhorted them to remember his principles, for which he died, and to adhere to them while they had breath. This is the substance of his speech; after which he suffered with the resolution of a Roman." The year after his death his estate was confiscated; but in 1792 it was restored to Jane, his widow.

(To be continued.)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Beethoven Mannerchor.

President—Henry J. Hass.
Vice President—Richard Holzinger.
Secretary—Otto L. Ruecker.
Treasurer—Charles A. Trager.
Librarian—George J. Boose.
Musical Director—Professor F. A. Fredericks.

The United States steamer Galena was so seriously injured by going ashore at Gay Head, that it is impossible to repair her within the legal limit of 20 per cent, of her value, and therefore she will probably be sold.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. Stephen H. Norman is again able to be out.

Mr. Philander Shaw, of Brooklyn, has been in town this week.

The Aquidneck has had a "full house" throughout the past week.

Mrs. W. K. Harrington is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. A. Saunders.

Mr. W. J. Swinburne lost a valuable horse Monday night from colic.

Mr. Freeborn Coggeshall, of Providence, has been in the city this week.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Dr. Joseph Rogers, of Chicago, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Cotten.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wood, of Boston, are visiting Mr. Wood's mother on Spring street.

Deputy Sheriff W. L. Tilley has sufficiently recovered to attend to the duties of his office.

The work of fencing the soldiers and sailors' monument on Congdon Park has been begun.

The regular meeting of the City Council for June will be held next Tuesday evening.

Hon. Thos. W. Cook, of New Bedford, formerly a resident of Newport, has been in town this week.

Mr. C. M. Cole and Conductor W. W. Sampson have taken possession of their new Broadway residences.

Hon. J. C. Knight and Mr. Wm. H. Henderson, of Newport and Providence, have been in town this week.

The base ball games arranged for Election day were omitted on account of the unpleasant weather.

Thomas Denniston has sold about 2500 square feet of land on Burnside avenue to James Sullivan for $500.

Mr. John H. Cottrell, superintendent of public buildings in Providence, spent Election with his parents in this city.

Hon. and Mrs. T. Mumford Seabury have been in Springfield, Mass., this week on a visit to their son, Mr. H. H. Seabury.

Councilman M. A. McCormick has just completed a two-room addition to Councilman J. C. Coggeshall's residence on Arnold street.

Col. Wm. A. Stedman, formerly of this city, but at present a resident of Tacoma, Wash., has been at the Aquidneck this week. He will go to New York tomorrow night.

Miss Carrie Seabury Tilley, of Garden Grove, Orange county, Cal., is in town on a visit to her father, Deputy Sheriff Tilley. It is the first time she has ever been east of the Mississippi.

Mr. P. J. Galvin has gone to Poland Springs, Maine, for the benefit of his health. His sister, Miss Mary, accompanied him. They expect to spend about six weeks at the Springs.

The members of Robert Emmett Association and their friends had a very enjoyable time at Odd Fellows' Hall Monday evening, it being the Association's tenth annual ball.

The Young Men's Republican Club, the Business Men's Association and the Merchant's Club kept open house during Election to the great appreciation and pleasure of many hundreds of guests.

Mr. Thomas Gaivin has had plans drawn for extensive alterations and improvements to his residence on Spring and Dearborn streets and has awarded the contract for the work to Mr. M. A. McCormick.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. A. Chanler has sold a square lot of land measuring 100 feet on Annandale road by 160 feet on Bowery street to Charles Pinard for $2000.

Clark H. Burdick and others have sold to Margaret, wife of Mortimer D. Sullivan, for $2,571.43, six undivided seventh parts of the estate on the westerly side of Thames street, adjoining lands of James Brierly, James M. Allen and the grantors, and measuring one hundred and forty-three feet deep and thirty-three feet on Thames street. T. Fred Kaull, executor of the estate of the late Susan C. Kaull, has also sold to Margaret Sullivan an undivided one seventh part in the same estate for $428.57.

A. P. Baker has sold for John B. and Amanda M. Mason their estate No 7 Cherry street, including buildings and 4,800 square feet of land, to Michael and Mary E. Walsh, for $1., etc.

Jacob Cram has rented his cottage on First and Second Beach avenue to Mr. Edward S. Brown of New York for the season.

Elizabeth K. Ashhurst has sold the vacant lot of land at the corner of Rhode Island avenue and Old Beach road to Geo. H. Norman for $15,000.

Mary L. Brown, of Pawtucket, has sold to Jeremiah D. Frietas, for $2,000, the estate measuring 54 feet on Thomas and 40 feet on William street.

Poetry.

Bismarck Soliloquizes.

The German Emperor—that's his title—not
The one that (thanks to me) his grandsire got,
Emperor of Germany served his father's turn;
'Twill not serve his. Well, well, we live and learn.
I, in my age, have learned one certain thing:
Who makes a king shall perish by a king.

What else should come of making kings?—The best
Is but a policy in purple dress.
I hatched this policy within my brain;
But shall it hatch a policy again?
I made an Emperor; made his heir, and he
Has made an Emperor to make mock of me.

Is this the way God laughs at men?—to spoil
Their work, and bring to nothingness their toil?
To give the seed, the wit to make it grow,
Patience to nurse this three till blossoms blow,
To lend the fathers of the labored land,
And reft the fruit to dust within the hand?
Well, his way shall not be understood—
Let me laugh, too. Surely the jest is good.

I have time for laughing now. In days gone by
We had no laughing-times, my kings and I;
Nor did I dream such gratitude was theirs
To save my latter years from statecraft's cares,
And let me sit in calm retirement down
To watch a youthful Emperor play the clown!

Right well you play it William—hour well,
It takes a crit'cal ear to tell.
No matter just a merry mind could plan
Than Kings competing with the laboring Man.
A gay conceit, indeed, it seemed to me—
That Congress, summoned by your high decree
To view the woes of man, and find a cure
For you to guarantee as swift and sure.

Nor did your humor miss a happy chance
When you dispatched your Mother into France.
Of course, to give the jokes its subtle sting,
A Grandmother would be the proper thing.
Still, 'twas amusing—and instructive, since
It shows just what can make a Frenchman wince.
Make his lip quiver and his thin cheek blanch,
A conqueror's will bow with an olive branch.
Oh, had she gone—the jest to carry through—
To see if sparks still lingered at St. Cloud.

Play your game out, boy: I will look and laugh.
Thrash over the poor wheat I thrashed to chaff.
Learn the hard lesson I so long have known,
That steel's the only metal for a throne.
You are—your guns, and nothing else on earth,
Except the brutal accident of birth.
Think you the golden days will come again
When the poor peasants, fleeing from the plain,
Huddled beneath the castle walls, stretched hands
To pray the War Lord to protect their lands
Against the alien plunderer, kissed the sod,
And thought him regent of Almighty God?

Why, child; that dogma of your heaven-sent right
Is, in this day, a mere excuse polite
For owning cannon; and the more you own
The more divine your right is to the throne.
Think you these people whose intelligence
Fills you with proud paternal confidence
Have learned—you let them learn—to write
and read,
To find out ways of bettering their breed—
Yet hold themselves still made for you to bleed?
And does the spider educate the fly,
Teaching him: "Fly this belly know that I
Can chain you; this my glittering web is set
To hold your feet fast in a sticky net.
So, now, walk in, I pray. Divinest Right
Has given me a pretty appetite!"
Madam and babe—you send your fly to school;
And then expect your fly to be your fool!

Play on, play on! I kept your "right" alive;
I made a mediæval dogma thrive
On barren modern soil; but my War Lord
In one hand bore a whip, in one, a sword.
His right men held Divine; his title clear—
Through gratitude? through love? hope?
Fool! through Fear!

—(H. C. Bunner's Comment on a Cartoon by Keppler in Puck.

If We Could Know.

BY KATHARINE S. MASON.

Whither do our footsteps tend?
More and more we yearn to know,
As life's shadows longer grow,
And the evening hours descend,
And before us lies the end.

When the door shall open wide,
And behind us softly close,
What to our expectant eyes
Will the future life disclose?
Shall we see a morning break,
Fair and fragrant and serene,
Seeming like the blessed dream
Of some unforgotten eve?
Shall we walk in gladness on,
Under smiling skies of blue,
Through an ever-deepening dawn,
Into wide fields, fresh and new,
Meeting those who came before,
Knowing each familiar look
And each well remembered tone,
Though so many years had flown,
Since each other's hands we took,
Saying farewells o'er and o'er?
Shall we talk of earthly days,
Speaking low, with bated breath,
Of the awful mystery
Of our human life, and death;
Shall we wonder to recall,
How our hearts were prone to fear,
How we scarcely dared to hope?

Is any heaven, so fair, so near?
Ah! if we could only know,
As the shadows deeper grow,
Whither our swift footsteps tend,
As they surely bear the end!

—[In Boston Courier.

Selected Tale.

THROUGH A CHINK IN THE GABLE.

BY ADELINE E. STORY.

Silas Marvin was never so well pleased with a sermon as when he felt that the pastor was giving some delinquent members of the church a "rub." He possessed the faculty of following the good man's well directed shafts straight into the right pew, which, curiously enough, never happened to be his own. It was to him a source of never failing satisfaction. One Sunday morning the minister took this passage of Scripture for his text: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest."

"The preacher led it off pretty plain to them that ain't livin'up to the notch. Did you notice how old Reed squirmed?" said Silas, as he drove home with his wife after the service.

Mrs. Marvin's answer was slow in coming. It was preceded by the faintest suggestion of a sigh.

"I wasn't thinking of him," she said.

"A capital sermont," Silas went on. "I shouldn't wonder it sets more'n old Reed to thinkin'."

During the long afternoon Silas set in the shady piazza looking out over the fields of ripening corn. An open book, not a line of which he had read, lay beside him. He raised his hand and brought it down on his leg with a resounding slap.

"Six—ty nine."

His wife came hurrying to the door.

"What is it? Yu didn't leave yur specs in church, did yu?"

As Silas seemed disposed to pay no attention to her enquiry, Mrs. Marvin turned away.

The cows came lowing up the lane. The birds twittered in the pine trees beyond the garden.

"Tell Jake to see to the chores. I guess I'll go to bed. I don't feel just right," said Silas.

So to bed he went, though it lacked a good two hours of his usual time.

He tossed about the greater part of the night. Finally, he got up, and groping his way to a chair, seated himself in it.

"It's brought me up standing, but I'm goin' to look the thing square in the face," said he in a hoarse whisper. His wife raised herself on her elbow.

"Are yu out o' yur head, Sile, or what on earth is the matter?"

"Mither, yu go to sleep. My head's all right. I'll rock that."

"Is it yur rheumatiz?"

"Rheumatiz, nothin'!"

Mrs. Marvin said no more. Silas dressed himself and went down to walk back and forth in the bean path. Next morning he abruptly broke the silence of the breakfast table by saying:

"Bout out of flour, ain't yu? I'll throw a grist abroad and go to the mill."

"If anything will scatter these notions," said Silas to himself as he drove off, "it'll be the noise of the grinding. I don't mind the text so much—I ain't a man to shirk the work my hands find to do, when I see it afore me. What's the trouble with me is that other passage that the text is all time bringin' up—'except ye forgive men their trespasses.' He's never asked me to forgive him—none of 'em ever has."

Silas gave his horses a sharp cut with the whip and the surprised creatures bounded into a trot. Down came the whip again.

"There's just this much about it," said he, when he had replaced the whip in its socket and settled himself in his seat, "I'm in the right of it, all fair and square, or—I'm in the wrong."

The horses fell into their accustomed gait and Silas drove on with bowed head and troubled brow. In this attitude he sat for some time in the mill while his grist was being ground, then got up and went outside.

"What's got into the old mill's clickclock?" said he, as he gave his hat a pull over his ears. The rattling machinery had dinned these words into his brain through his sense of hearing: "Do unto others—do unto others—do unto others as you would that they should do to you."

He climbed into his wagon, received his grist, and drove off at a smart pace. And now the admonitory words came clattering from the trace chains:

"Do unto others—do unto others—do unto others as you would that they should do to you!"

They went jingling and rattling down a long hill, at the foot of which a sudden "Whoa!" brought horses and wagon to a standstill. Wheeling about, Silas turned into a cross road and took his way to a farm house, in front of which was a young girl hoeing a double row of cabbages.

"Good morning, Libbie."

On being thus accosted by Silas, the girl looked up, turned red in the face, and acted as if about to beat a retreat. She seemed surprised, confused, even angry.

"Libbie, come home along with me; I've come to git you."

"Uncle Silas, do you mean it?"

"That's what I do, and I'm going to take Katie, too. Your missis won't mind?"

"I think she will be glad. I was only helping for my keep till I could find a place."

With Libbie's poor box among the bags in the back of the wagon, and Libbie herself in the seat beside him, Silas repaired to another farmhouse where Katie, the younger sister, made herself so useful that it was not until he had agreed to send a stronger girl to take her place, that the woman whose drudge she had been, would consent to her leaving. They went their way homeward in silence.

At length they came to a creek, and Silas got out to loosen the check reins that the horses might drink.

"What does it mean?" whispered Kate to her sister.

"I do not know," the answer came doubtfully and tremulously, "but I've been thinking that perhaps poor papa is—"

"Not dead!" Kate clutched the other's arm in a vise-like grip; "you can't think he is dead. I'm going to ask him.

"Uncle," as Silas, climbed in over the wheel, "is anything the matter with papa? Is he dead?"

Silas gave her a startled look.

"Dead! Why, child, have you heard he was any worse?"

Much relieved, Kate hastened to assure him that they had heard nothing, adding: "But we thought that might be it."

Having deposited both girls and grist on the piazza, Silas led the horses away to the stable, saying as he went out: "Go right in girls, 'n give y'ur aunt a surprise. She'll be glad enough t' see y'u!"

He could have taken care of his team and been back to the house in fifteen or twenty minutes, but more than an hour went by before he made his appearance there.

As he afterward said, he had no sooner got away from his nieces than he was "put through an overhaulin' of himself." He had given away, had done what he vowed he would never do. He had yielded to what he believed to be the promptings of the Holy Spirit. Yet now when he should have the consciousness of having performed a duty, he felt that he had but suffered his imagination to guide him, and that, in consequence, he had committed an act of folly. Of course he would be laughed at for a man of weak and variable mind. He told himself that he deserved to be.

He crept into the mow, and threw himself at full length on the new hay. His blood was in a ferment. Drops of sweat stood out on his forehead like beads.

"It's well I come t' my senses afore I meddled wi' him—mis'able critter't could never learn the worth 'f a dollar!"

Down by the pond the geese gabbled; a hen with her brood perched about the open door; swallows twittered in their nests under the eves, but Silas was too deep in troubled thought to heed the familiar sounds. The sun climbed higher, and poured his beams from mid-heaven. A ray of sunlight streamed in through a chink in the gable and stretched across the hay at his feet. There his eye caught it, and following it, his thoughts took a turn.

Upward, upward, past the roof-barrier, past the sun itself, they reached forth toward the Infinite.

Light that was not of the sun broke upon his soul and irradiated his face.

He clambered down and went to the house. Outside were the two girls making the acquaintance of Tige, the house-dog.

"Girls, come'n' give y'ur ugly ol' uncle a kiss."

One glance into the eyes beaming in real kindness upon them and they bounded into his arms.

"Well, I never! This mornin' I hadn't a chil', 'n now I've got a pair o' girls s' big 'n strong they're li'ble to hug th' breath out o' me!"

Silas found his wife busy with preparations for dinner. She came and laid a hand on his arm, smiling through tears.

"I'm so glad yo done what's right by John's chil'ren," she said.

"Tut!" said Silas, "it's no credit. I'd ought t' done it long ago. Git ready a big chair 'n' some quilts. After dinner I'm going to fetch y'ur brother John hisself."

"Oh, Sile, d' y'u think you can? He didn't use you right, I al'ow."

"I ain't goin' t' think whether I can or not. I'm a-goin' after him!"

It was with a feeling akin to remorse that Silas, accompanied by Jake, the farm-hand, drew rein before a cluster of buildings of cheerless aspect, and looked about for a convenient hitching place.

Against the only post available for that purpose, a strange creature, a combination of old man and beardless boy, sat mumbling over a half-devoured turnip and leering at them from under a frayed hat-brim.

"Deliver me from the poor house if that's what it does!" said Jake, with unction.

"Comin' to 't wouldn't make y'u n'r me an idiot like that fellow," said Silas.

"It would make us like that, though," Jake pointed as he spoke to a man seated under a shed attached to one of the buildings. The man, who was dressed in a suit of faded denims, was so thin in flesh as to appear literally but skin and bones. He sat, or rather leaned back as if too weak to hold himself upright, in a rickety, high-backed chair. His thin hands moved slowly, tremblingly back and forth. He was sewing carpet rags from a basket by his side.

Silas got out of the wagon, and, going straight up to the man, held out his hand.

"John, how d' do?"

A quick flush overswept the man's leaden face.

"I'm only tolerable," said he taking no notice of the extended hand.

"I've come to as' y'r t' drop th' difficulty between us out o' y'r mind, 'n I'll drop it out o' mine," said Silas battling with a lump in his throat.

The man's face softened somewhat.

"After all," said he, "in the start I was most to blame."

"An' I've been most to blame ever since. I humbly ask y'ur pardon for all I've done t' y'u 'at was mean and ugly."

As Silas said this he again held out his hand. The consumptive caught it to his bosom. A convulsive tremor shook his frame. Tears were coursing down his wasted cheeks, but Silas appeared not to see them; very likely he did not, for his own eyes were ready to overflow.

"Now, John, d' y'u see that big chair? Sarah's expectin' y'u t' supper."

"Sarah is expecting me?—to supper?"

"Yes, 'n' breakfast, 'n' dinner, 'n' supper to-morrow; I'm goin' t' take y'u 'way from here for good!"

They got him into the wagon and took him home.

"Can't we manage to let the girls know?" John asked while they were on the way, "they'll be so glad to hear I've got away from that place."

The reply of Silas was assuring though non-committal.

"They're agoin' to know 'bout 't," said he.

When they came in sight of the house, Mrs. Marvin, who had been for an hour on the lookout, called her neices.

"Your uncle 'n' Jake are back. Who's that in the chair behind?"

"It looks like—oh, can it be? It is, it surely is papa!"

Then all three ran out to give welcome; the girls to a father whom want and sickness had driven to the poorhouse, the woman to a brother from whom she had long been separated, through a quarrel in which she had had no part.

"Silas kept the best for the last," said John, as his children led him to the house, one by each hand. "May he never regret what he has done."

"He'll regret nothin'," that individual said as he walked after his wife, carrying the wraps, "but that he didn't know th' blessedness o' forgivin' 'n' bein' forgiven many a long day ago."—[New York Observer.

England's Five Queens.

From the earliest time on record England has had but five Queens who ruled in their own right. They are Mary Tudor, Elizabeth, Mary, wife of William III.; Anne, and the present occupant of the throne, Victoria. The first Queen, Mary Tudor, was the daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Aragon. She was born in 1516 and died in 1558. On the death of Henry VI in 1553, she succeeded him. The next year she married Philip of Spain, but was neglected later by him. She left no children, and recognized Elizabeth, her sister, as her successor.

Elizabeth proved more a Queen. She was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, born in 1533, crowned in 1558, and died in 1603. She greeted the announcement of her sovereignty with the words: "It is the Lord's doings; it is marvelous in our eyes." Her youth was as variously affected by the smiles and frowns of a tyrannical father as her sister's, and at the very moment almost of her coming to the throne her life was in danger from the machinations of Gardiner. But when that danger vanished her life became one of prosperity. It has been told of her that "she was very majestic, her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; * * * her hands were small, her fingers long and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately; her manner of speaking mild and obliging."

Her reign is written of and considered one of the most important England has known. The "Elizabethan age" is a brilliant period in English history, and the numerous statesmen, soldiers, scholars and others who then existed achieved for the country a place that has not been surpassed.

Mary, daughter of James II, next ascended the throne. Macaulay says: "Her face was handsome and her port majestic." She was born in 1662 and died in 1694. She married William, Prince of Orange, in 1677. The coronation was in 1689, when she was inaugurated like a king. An act which much endeared her to the people was the conversion of Greenwich Palace into a retreat for seamen disabled in their country's service. She died of smallpox and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

Anne, her sister and successor, was the last member of the house of Stuart to occupy the throne. She was born in 1664 and died in 1714. In 1683 she married Prince George, brother of Christian V., King of Denmark. She bore seventeen children, but only one, the Duke of Gloucester, survived infancy. Her reign was distinguished by successful wars, conspicuous among which was the conquest of Gibraltar. The great political event of her time was the union of England and Scotland in 1707. Her reign has been termed the Augustan period of English literature, it being adorned by the writings of Addison, Pope, Steele, Swift and Defoe.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

Fish Hatched in the Sky.

I observe a reference touching upon showers of fish, stating that science has not yet fully explained the phenomena. This is perhaps slightly incorrect. Several causes have been suggested. Might it not very probably be that fish and frogs which fall apparently from the skies are really bred there?

Water fowl, it is known, very frequently carry eggs of fish to a great distance, having swallowed them, and in their flight disgorging the same unharmed where they can and do fructify and mature in water over which these birds pass. The eggs of many old fish are very glutinous, and readily adhere to substances brought in contact with them during particular times of their incubation.

Is it not very probable that not only do these birds convey ova upon their wings as well as in their crops, and when flying at great heights the ova, becoming detached from the wings, may remain suspended in the moist atmosphere, which is quite possible under certain conditions of atmospherical pressure, and that when under development they become too heavy, and naturally fall to the earth?—[Nature's Realm.

A Codfish for Dinner.

Zachariah Hodgson was not naturally an ill-natured man. It was want of reflection, more than a corrupt or ungenerous heart that led him to consider his wife in the light of an inferior being, and to treat her more like a slave than an equal. If he met with anything abroad to ruffle his temper, his wife was sure to suffer when he came home. His meals were always ill cooked, and whatever the poor woman did to please him was sure to have a contrary effect. She bore his ill-humor in silence for a long time, but, finding it increasing, she adopted a method of reproving him which had the happiest effect.

One day, as Zachariah was going to his daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a large codfish and sent it home, with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was described, the good woman knew that whether she boiled it, or fried it, or made it into a stew, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him for once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several ways. She also, with some difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook at the back of the house and put it into the pot.

In due time her husband came home. Some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, faultfinding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet anything that you have spoiled it for my eating," (taking off the cover). "I thought so. Why in the world did you fry it. I would as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you liked it best fried."

"You did not think any such thing. You knew better. I never liked fried fish. Why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fish you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it better fried. I did it merely to please you; but I have boiled some also." So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited on a dish; a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which now only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he. "Boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a stew."

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed before him a tureen containing an excellent stew.

"My dear, I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed!" grumbled the discomfited husband; "I dare say it is an unpalatable, wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish at her husband's right arm, and there was a bull-frog of portentious dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprang from his chair not a little startled at the unexpected appaition.

"My dear," said his wife, in a kind, entreating manner, "I hope you will be able to make a dinner at last."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged his wife was right, declared that she should not again have reason to complain of him, and kept his word.—[The Sword and Trowel.

A Big Estate and no Heir.

The estate of the late Mrs. Wilson C. Swann of 1512 Walnut street will amount, it is said, to $5,000,000, and for this vast wealth there appears to be no heirs. The magnificent property at 1512 Walnut street, with its inestimable wealth of paintings, sculpture, carvings and curios, will be sold at an early date. The house was planned by Dr. Swann and built in 1857. In past years it was the scene of many princely entertainments, and although Mrs. Swann was afflicted with a form of nervous prostration which confined her to her apartments and prevented her attendance to social duties, it was her wish that these entertainments should be continued. Probably no establishment in Philadelphia was maintained on a more lavish scale during Dr. Swann's life.—[Philadelphia Record.

An Unusual Lawsuit.

Wayland Knowlton, attorney at law, seeks to obtain $2,000 for the death of a child ten years ago. The writ, drawn by Mr. Knowlton himself, says in substance that in 1881 he hired the Monroe house in Belfast, now owned by Mr. J. D. Tucker; that the house was warranted to be comfortable and warm, the furnace good and ample to heat the house. On the contrary, the cellar walls were cracked, which let in the cold, and the furnace was old and rotten. In consequence of these defects his little son took cold, followed by croup, and after great suffering died. Mr. Knowlton says he himself was greatly injured in body and mind, injured in his business and put to great expense. The action is brought against Mrs. Frances A. M. Hopkins.—[Belfast, Me., Journal.

Petroleum Gas.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce states that a new process for the manufacture of gas from petroleum has been put into practice at Kittanning, Penn., by which it is claimed gas can be manufactured at one-half the cost of the old, and is much better for illuminating purposes. The method is a very simple one, consisting of a feeder and a system of retorts. These retorts are kept at a certain heat, and the oil forced through them into a receiving tank filled with water. When the heated oil strikes the water it turns into gas, and is conveyed from there to the supply tank, ready for use. It is said that four thousand feet of gas can be manufactured from one barrel of Lima oil.

His Waistcoat Lined with Gold.

Among the passengers brought to Boston by a steamer from Europe was a ragged old man, giving als name as John Brown and his age as sixty, who had no ticket, but claimed to have bought one and lost it. He was carried to the harbor station as a pauper. On the way the officer in charge happened to lay his hand on the old fellows back, and felt something hard, and, on investigating found three thousand eight hundred dollars in gold sewed into his waistcoat. The man says he lived in Gloucester thirty years, that he went to Ireland with his money on his back, and got sick of the country and returned. He appeared to be not quite sane, and was detained.

Hawaiian Increase.

A recent census of the Sandwich Islands makes the population to be 90,046, an increase of 9,438 since 1881. For the first time in the history of the kingdom the native Hawaiians, including all of either pure or mixed blood, are an absolute minority of the whole population.

The Donegal Surf.

"A few months ago I was a guest in the house of a Donegal (Ireland) gentleman who lives about five miles from the shore, and I witnessed a singular phenomenon, which, I think, is peculiar to that coast.

"On the evening of my arrival my host gave a dinner party, at which I was the only alien. Every one else at the table was a native of Donegal, and when the cloth was removed and the ladies had withdrawn, the materials essential to a social evening were produced. I was just about to raise my glass to my lips when I heard a strange booming noise, not unlike far-off thunder, and at the same moment the room was very plainly shaken, the casements rattled, the floor trembled, and a considerable portion of my punch was jolted over the edge of my tumbler and fell upon the table. I had no doubt that I had felt the shock of an earthquake, and I dare say my face was rather pale as I looked at my companions to see how they were affected by the situation. They did not seem to be in the least disturbed. Joke and laugh and story flowed on unchecked, but I noticed that every man was now holding his glass in hand. Somewhat reassured, I was on the point of again raising my glass when the booming sound was repeated, the floor shivered, the window panes clattered, and the floor rocked again, and this time the disturbance seemed nearer, clearer, deadlier than before.'

"I could be silent no longer. Addressing the guests generally, I said:—

"'Is that an earthquake? You appear to be accustomed to such things, judging from the small amount of attention you pay to it.'

"For a moment they all stared at me wonderingly. Then, with a common impulse, they leaned back in their chairs and fairly howled with laughter. 'I beg your pardon,' said our host, as soon as he had recovered his gravity. 'I forget that you were a stranger in Donegal, and know nothing about the force with which the big Atlantic waves strike its rocks. A storm is brewing at sea, and the great rollers are just beginning to shake the shore. The shock of a billow on the ramparts may be felt much farther inland than this, and during a very fierce tempest, when the wind is blowing straight from the ocean, the earth trembles at least eight miles from the coast.'

"The following morning I drove to the beach. A quarter of a mile from the sea I was drenched with what I mistook for rain, but I found it was merely thick, flying spray from the breakers. On the coast the scene was positively awful to one accustomed to it."

Shopping.

A great many truthful anecdotes might be told of the insults to which Americans have been subjected in London on account of their nationality. It is one of those questions which is involved in a maze of contradictions and denials on all sides, and it is not always possible to place the blame where it belongs. But the American girl, who is a peerless and faultless creation in other directions, is, it must be confessed, the cause of a good deal of discourtesy which shopkeepers and others show to our country. "American patronage is not solicited" according to the published assertions of the shop managers. But as a rule anybody who has money in London is eagerly looked after. The trouble in the shopping districts seems to be that they have no idea of our popular conception of sport. If an American girl wishes to buy a spool of cotton she invariably looks at $6000 or $7000 worth of goods of various sorts before she makes a purchase. In London a customer is expected to enter a shop, ask for precisely what she wants, and it is handed down to her. "Showing goods" is almost unheard of, and when American women make the stout and beefy clerks spread out half the contents of their shops on the counters, and then walk out after purchasing a six-penny pair of lace mits, there is a deep and profound protest. They do not realize that the shopper will come back in all likelihood the next day and buy a good many things that she has carelessly inspected on the first occasion.—[Light.

Eat Up in Her Coffin.

Mrs. Lucy Barseville, living near Penn station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while returning from milking her cows Thursday morning, was terribly frightened by seeing a nest full of blacksnakes in one corner of the barn. She dropped her milk buckets and ran screaming to the house where she fell unconscious into the arms of her son Will. He carried her to a bed, laid her down, and in about two minutes she turned black in the face, without sign of breath or life. Physicians were called and pronounced her dead. She was prepared for burial and laid in her coffin. The funeral was fixed for Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Barseville's daughter, Mary, a young lady who had been living in the family of Leroy Birskin, of Copeland, was called home on account of the bereavement, and on Friday night was sitting by the coffin keeping a lonely vigil with the dear departed, when she was startled to see a movement under the shroud. She drew it away and a moment after the form of the supposed dead woman rose in the coffin and was clasped in her daughter's arms. Mrs. Barseville, though still suffering somewhat from nervous shock, is rapidly recovering.—[Greensburg, Pa., Press.

Scientific men say that the earth's age is about half a million years for the nebular and stellar period, and about 25,000,000—of which 15,000,000 are past—for the period of organic beings.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating — **Sick Headache** — **Heartburn** — **Sour Stomach**

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City, Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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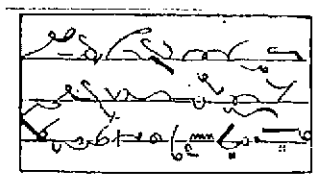

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FINE LINEN PAPER,

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Returning steamers leave New York from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Murray St., at 5.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays included. ANNEX CONNECTION from Brooklyn 5.00, Jersey City at 4 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport at about 3.00 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Dispatch Express office, 211 Thames street, J. I. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass'r Agt., Boston.
J. S. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad & Steamboat Co.

TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York,

In Effect MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891,

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7.20 A. M., arrive at New York 3.33 P. M.; New Haven 4.20 P. M.; New London 10.23 A. M.; Providence 9.16 A. M., and Boston 11.05 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.25 A. M., arrive at New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 5.26 P. M.; New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence, 12.25 P. M.; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.30 P. M., arrive at New York 7.30 P. M.; New Haven 8.25 P. M.; New London 3.55 P. M.; Providence 3.15 P. M.; Boston 4.30 P. M.

Leave Newport at 4.30 P. M., arrive at New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6.15 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave Newport 8.15 P. M., arriving in Providence 9.55 and Boston 11.00 P. M.

*Leave Newport 11.15 P. M., arrive at New York 7.00 A. M., New Haven 4.47 A. M.; New London 3.05 A. M.; Providence 5.35 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.

Leave New London 7.20 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.; Providence 8.15 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9.55 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.15 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 1.05 P. M.

Leave New York at 10.10 A. M.; New Haven 12.05 P. M.; New London 1.35 P. M.; Boston 1.00 P. M.; Providence 2.15 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 3.55 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 7.00 P. M.

Leave New York 5.00 P. M., New Haven 6.55 P. M.; New London 8.20 P. M.; Providence 7.20 P. M., arriving in Newport 10.10 P. M.

*Leave New York 12.00 midnight; New Haven 2.13 A. M.; New London 3.50 A. M.; Boston 12.00 midnight; Providence 1.50 A. M., arrive at Newport 5.25 A. M.

Close Connection with Steamer to and from Block Island.

*Daily.

Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction. Sleeping car from Wickford Landing.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial Wharf; at Transfer Co.'s office, No. 39 Fludder's Block, Bellevue avenue, Cor. Catherine st.

Drawing Room chairs can be secured at company's office, Commercial wharf.

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C. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sept. 15 leave Newport for

PROVIDENCE

Week days at *8 A. M.; leave Providence for Newport week days at *4 P. M.

*Stop at Prudence and Conanicut Park.

Excursion Tickets only 90c.

All freight must be delivered at the Wharf 30 minutes before steamer leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

JAMESTOWN FERRY.

Beginning Wednesday, October 1, 1890, steamer will run as follows:

STEAMER CONANICUT

Between Newport and Jamestown.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30, 12.00 A. M., 2.45, 4.15, 6.15 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat. Sundays, 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45, A. M., 1.00 P. M.

Old Colony Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Saturday, March 28, 1891, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 8.45, 8.30, a9.50, 11.40 A. M., 3.40, 4.35, f6 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, e7.35, e10.15, A. M., e2.55, P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.15 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 10.15 A. M. Nantucket, 10.15 A. M. Providence, 7.35, A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return 7.35, 9.55 A. M., 12 45, 4.15, P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford, 6 P. M. Return, leave Boston, 4.30 A. M. 07.00 P. M.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
e Will stop to leave passengers or when signed.

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EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

White Star Line.		Anchor Line.	
From New York.		From New York.	
Germanic	Dec. 3	Anchoria	Dec. 4
Teutonic	" 10	Ethiopia	" 11
Britannic	" 17	Furnessia	" 18
Majestic	" 24	Devonia	" 25
Germanic	" 31	Circassia	Jan. 1
And so on every Wednesday.		And so on every Thursday.	

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Charles M. Cole,

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DON'T SUFFER FROM THEM

when you can be cured at home, without pain in five to ten days, by new, simple process. Will send recipe free to all sufferers. Address (postal to

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Capital $50,000,000. Any person including women and children can purchase and hold shares. Admission fee and premium on 10 shares $5.15. Cash value in 4 months $1,000, or net profits in 54 months, $485. Agents wanted. Address S. Clough, Providence, or inquire at this office. 1-17

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Tomatoes only 15c. per can!

T. E. Sherman,

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LEAVITT'S

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CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

A THE solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, Broadway. 8-26

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Illuminating Company.

To prevent Electric Light and Power Currents from entering buildings by way of crossing with telephone wires, the Edison Illuminating Company will install

SAFETY CUTOUTS At a very low figure.

They will also give estimates for Electric Lightning, Electric Bells, Electric Gas Lighting, Electric Burglar Alarm and Electric Automatic Fire Alarm.

All Work Guaranteed.

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CASINO, Narragansett Pier,

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A Hand You Cannot See.

Is there anything that more illustrates the leading hand of Providence than the home-coming of the birds in spring, beckoned viewlessly, brought surely, sometimes even to the very nest that was their home and held their hopes the year before.

Often when the last snowstorm is flying through the air, with all his battle pinions spread, there is heard the Phœbe-bird's gay strain, that in the fall becomes such a minor melody; and the sweet song-sparrow and the home-loving robin are on hand, and by the middle of March, or even earlier, the blue-bird hurries up to make his nest in a knot-hole of the fence. Then, a veritable April fool, comes the kingfisher, a flash of blue and white light, to tunnel his winding way in Northern sand banks; a fortnight later the ruby-crowned wren, a pinch of feathers, brings to the evergreen pines the latest word from the palms of Mexico, and the great blue heron is seen among the hidden pools. The steel blue cliff-swallow follows after; while May day sees the fearless king-bird, with his black and orange and azure and vermilion, from under the peaks of Darien, to be chased and fought by the purple martin, who makes a morsel of the great golden cockchafers when they come. With them flashes along the rose-breasted grosbeak; and the cat-bird hastens to pour forth ravishing music over the emerald-green eggs in his deeply hollowed nest. From tropical Brazilian forests, then, too, wings the indigo bird, with his ultramarine lustres. From the islands of the Caribbean Sea comes the brown thrasher, as the country people call him, singing in the night, cousin of the mocking bird, and from the Bahamas blazes into sight the scarlet tanager. From unknown lands of passion and romance whirs along the ruby-throated humming bird; the oriole, like a flake of fire let loose, burns among the woolly buds of the orchard depths; the swift begins to build in the chimney tops, and to fill the night with the rustle of his busy wings; the "heavenly reverie" of the red-eyed vireo's song is to be guessed; the whippoorwill beside the river shores at night is uttering his pathetic measure while chasing his frail prey, and while his mate sits on her creamy and lavender-streaked eggs in the nest they never staid to build, but scratched out of a hollow in the ground; the blue and black and white patchwork of the jay is seen; the dear brown wood-thrush begins his melodious melancholy, singing most sweetly in the saddest, darkest days; and then at last, reed bird in our middle latitudes, rice bird in the Carolinas, ortolan in Italy, "gladness on wings, the bobolink is here!"

Up the birds come from the other side of the globe, from the equatorial heats, to build their homes and nourish their young in our temperate regions, till the sky and the meadow, the orchard and the forest depths swarm with them. And to say that they come over desert and sea and mountain range, aware of wind and weather, sure of temperature, knowing the points of the compass, defying storm, and reaching at length the very point from which the fall before they started, brought by their own instinct or intelligence, is it not to give them, tiny, inarticulate creatures, a superhuman intellectuality? —[Harper's Bazar.

Watches.

In order to keep the "going" of a watch as regular as possible, it should be subjected to regular treatment, that is to say, it should be wound up always at the same time of day, and during the time that it is not worn it should either be laid down or hung up regularly, according to habit, as every watch goes differently when it is hanging than either during lying down or wearing. In watches having a double case, that over the watch glass should never be left open. An attentive observer will find that if such a watch be left open even for one night, the glass is covered with a thin film of dust, which will gradually enter the works even through the tiniest openings in the case, and thus cause disturbances. People should wind up their watches in the morning, not only because they generally rise more regularly than they go to rest, but also because a spring fully wound up will more readily overcome the disturbances which affect the correct going of a watch during the movement occasioned in wearing it. Springs will not break so easily if the watch is carefully wound up, and is not placed directly out of the warm pocket against a cold wall or on a still colder marble slab; and for that reason a protective mat is desirable.

The capacity of a watch, or more correctly its keeping correct time, is very much governed by its construction and its more or less perfect finish. It cannot be expected of the best horizontal watch that it should always keep good time, and even less so of the inferior watches which are sold in large numbers. The changes of oil the variations in temperature, the density or humidity of the air—all greatly affect the going of a watch; and it is only the lever watch of the most perfect finish which neutralizes those adverse influences to the greatest degree. As a matter of fact, no watch keeps perfectly correct time; and even the best chronometers used in observatories and on board ship must be regulated according to tables which fix those variations to which watches are subjected.

A watch should be cleaned every two or at at most every three years, if it is desired to preserve it. In time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of even the best-closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material, and wears out the working parts. The best watch will be spoiled in this way, and will never keep such good time as before. It frequently happens that a watch requires cleaning in less time than every two years, according as it closes badly or is exposed to much dust and dirt. Any one having the misfortune to drop his watch into water or any other liquid should take it at once to the watchmaker, to have it taken to pieces and cleaned, for a delay of even an hour might spoil the watch forever.—[Chambers' Journal.

The Minister's Action.

"I had rather a remarkable experience while I was chaplain in the army," remarked one of the ministers at the pastors' union.

"What was it?"

"I had been working and talking to the boys about gambling, and they finally turned all the cards in the camp over to me. The next day they were paid off. The following day I was passing out and saw a blanket spread out with two lumps of sugar on one corner, and about half the money in the camp spread out."

"What were they doing?"

"They were betting on which lump of sugar a fly would first light, and all the money on the blanket changed hands on the result."

"What did you say to the boys?"

"I said: 'Here, boys, come get your cards!'"

Metals are found to corrode much faster when in galvanic connection than otherwise.

Bits of Information.

An ordinary autograph letter of Napoleon brings about 500 francs.

Pennsylvania was settled by Swedes; New York by the Dutch.

The earth is still growing. The estimated increase is 2,500,000 pounds a year.

The expense of firing a shot from one of the big guns of an Italian ironclad is said to be $500.

The man who run the first engine that ever drew a passenger car in America is still living.

The English are the tallest race among men; the Italians and Spaniards are among the shortest.

A recent history of the "Harmony of sounds" asserts that the lute is the oldest of musical instruments.

In 1880 there were 100,971 French persons in this country, and 41,235 Italians. Since then 206,045 Italians have come to this country, and only 30,461 French.

The following Southern States have homes for Confederate veterans: Virginia, Arkansas, Maryland, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

Among some of the native Australians greenstone (jade) and red ocher form the currency. Iron spikes, six being a drachm, or handful, are employed in certain parts of Central Africa.

Air flows into a vacuum at the rate of 1,338 feet per second and steam at the rate of 2,600 feet per second. It would take a column of steam eleven miles high to produce a pressure of fifteen pounds.

The highest place in the world regularly inhabitated is the Buddist monastery Hanle, in Thibet, which is 16,000 feet above the sea level. The next highest is the railway station at Galena in Peru which is located at a height of 15,645 feet.

Oxen form the circulating medium among the Zulus and Kafirs. Tin today forms the standard of value at the great fairs of Nishni Novgorod, Russia. In the retired districts of New Guinea female slaves form the standard of value.

According to Herr Japing, the hourly rate of water falling over Niagara Falls is 100,000,000 tons, representing 165,000,000-horse-power; and the total daily production of coal in the world would just about suffice to pump the water back again.

Captain Markham's farthest advance north was 83° 20′ 26″. In May, 1882, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard of the Greely Exploring Expedition attained a latitude of 83° 24′ 30″, which is the farthest point north ever reached by man.

The peace strength of the French army is 573,277 officers and men; of the German army, 492,246; of the Italian army, 202,247; of the Austrian-Hungarian army, 309,245; of the Turkish army, 158,810; of the Russian army, 812,078; of the Spanish army, 144,912.

An acre of bananas will support twenty-five times as many persons as an acre of wheat; 1,000 square feet of land, growing bananas, will produce 4,000 pounds of nutritious substance; the same space devoted to wheat or potatoes, will produce only thirty-three pounds of wheat, or ninety-nine pounds of potatoes.

It is said that English is spoken by nearly twice as many people as any other European language, the figures being: English, 125,000,000; Russian and German, 70,000,000 each; French, 50,000,000; Spanish, 40,000,000; Italian, 30,000,000; Portuguese, 13,000,000. At the beginning of the century English stood only fifth, being exceeded by French, Russian, German, and Spanish.

Elephant Intelligence.

In 1853 a regiment was marching from Peshawur to Kopul Ale, and was accompanied by a train of elephants. It was the duty of the mahout in charge of each elephant to prepare twenty chupatties, or flat cakes made of course flour, for his charge. When the twenty chupatties were ready, they were placed before the elephant, who, during the process of counting, never attempted to touch one of them until the full number was completed. On the occasion related by Mr. Quay, one of the elephants had seized the opportunity, his mahout's attention being distracted for a moment, to steal and swallow one of the chupatties. When the mahout, having finished the preparation, began to count them out, he of course discovered the theft, and presented his charge with nineteen in place of the usual number. The elephant instantly appreciated the fact of there being one less than he had a right to expect, and refused to touch them, expressing his indignation by loud trumpetings. This brought the conductor of the elephant line (with whom Mr. Quay had been in conversation) on the scene. Having heard the explanation of the mahout, the conductor decided that the mahout was in fault for not keeping a better lookout, and ordered him to provide the twentieth cake at his own cost. When this was prepared and added to the pile, the elephant at once accepted and ate them.

It is incredible that an elephant, sagacious as he is, should be able to count up to twenty. At the same time, it is difficult to find any other explanation, except one which would imply the possession of a still higher degree of intelligence, namely, the consciousness of his own delinquency, and an expectation (justified by the result) of what would follow when he called the conductor's attention by trumpeting.—The Spectator.

Error of Judgment.

William Thursby, a railroad employee, living at Great Neck, L. I., tried to kill a burglar on Thursday night. There had been many reports of thieves in the town and he was armed. He entered his front gate after dark and saw the form of a man crouching under his bedroom window. Mr. Thursby drew his revolver and fired five shots at the burglar in rapid succession. The aim was true and the man fell to the ground. Mr. Thursby concluded to let the body lay where it fell until morning. As soon as it was light he went out to inform the coroner. Before doing so, he inspected the body of his victim and found that he had put four bullets into a stuffed dummy. He said nothing and buried the dead burglar under an ash heap.

Mrs. Smith—Why, Mr. Brown, I am surprised to see you at the reception this evening, after what I heard yesterday about your ill health. You appear to have had a very slight shock, however.

Mr. Brown—"Slight shock?" I do not understand you, madam.

Mrs. S.—That is strange; perhaps there is some mistake; but I certainly heard Mr. Jones say to my husband that when he saw you the night before you were paralyzed, and that it took two men to assist you home.—[Boston Herald.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A RAID BEHIND GRANT.

FORRESTS' BOLD SWOOP IN WEST TENNESSEE, DECEMBER, 1862.

With One Brigade He Hovered Along Grant's Lines of Communications Fifteen Days, Destroyed the Roads and Foiled a Campaign.

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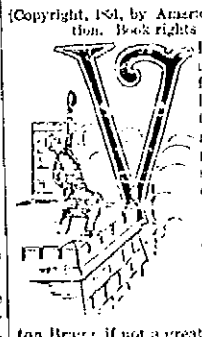


VICKSBURG might make a different figure in history had not Grant's movement upon the rear through Mississippi been broken up by the Confederate raids upon his lines of communication and supply. The southern commander in the west, Gen. Braxton Bragg, if not a great fighter was clever at scheming, and when he found himself compelled, after Murfreesboro, to remain in front of Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland in middle Tennessee, in order to protect Chattanooga, and saw the gathering of the clans of McPherson, Sherman and McClernand, to menace the strongholds on the lower Mississippi, he resorted to those tactics for which the country and his military resources were well adapted, namely, cavalry raids behind his enemies' camps. Two of his brigadiers, with their commands, were as good as expressly made for the purpose of the hour. Gen. John Morgan and his men were Kentuckians, and Gen. Forrest and his followers were Tennesseans. Morgan was sent to Kentucky to shake up things in Rosecrans' bailiwick, and Forrest went to make things lively for Grant.

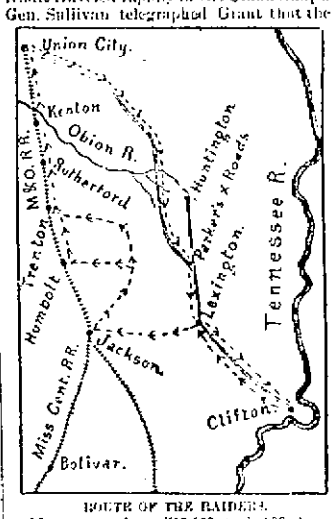
Forrest had just been relieved from the command of Bragg's cavalry and assigned to a brigade consisting of four regiments and a battery. The men were for the most part new to the service, were armed with shotguns and flint lock muskets and were in other respects poorly equipped. When Forrest complained to headquarters of the condition of his equipments Bragg didn't answer him precisely as Jeff Davis did Lee in 1863, when the latter wanted rations, "Go find them in the northern states," but it amounted to that, for he promised to forward the supplies, and left Forrest to capture them from his enemies or go without.

The raiding column, 1,800 strong, started from Columbia Dec. 11, 1862. In front of them lay the Tennessee river, stripped of all means of crossing by the vigilant union forces that had controlled it for months.

By means of an old flat boat picked up at Clifton the artillery and wagons were ferried over and the horses were swum across. The weather was cold and a pelting rain was falling. The men had no shelter, and when they came together across the river on the 16th a halt was made to dry out clothing and ammunition. The gun caps had been spoiled by wetting at the river, but fortunately a citizen agent, whom Forrest had sent into the union lines to get a supply, reached camp that night with 50,000 of the needful articles, and early on the morning of the 17th the raiders moved toward Lexington.

As a matter of course Forrest's movement had not been concealed from the Union eyes. Less than fifty miles west of the Tennessee, where he crossed, was the town of Jackson, where the Mobile and Ohio railway from Columbus, Ky., united with the Mississippi Central, which ran to Jackson, Miss., and along which Grant was moving with the land column threatening Vicksburg. Jackson, Tenn., was the headquarters of a military district commanded by Gen. J. C. Sullivan, and the outlying points east, north and south were garrisoned by small bodies of infantry with cavalry outposts. Lexington, just east of Jackson, was a cavalry post. The news of Forrest's crossing of the Tennessee reached the Union camps on the 15th, and immediately the telegraph was set to work all along the line between Columbus, Ky., and Grant's headquarters at Oxford, Miss., to order troops to the threatened points. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Sullivan's chief of cavalry, immediately started to meet Forrest with 200 of his own regiment, the Eleventh Illinois, about 300 of the Second West Tennessee, and 300 of the Fifth Ohio. Forrest was encountered outside of Lexington, and the first dash of the raiders scattered the Second West Tennessee, and in a short time Ingersoll and over a hundred men were made prisoners.

Two cannon and seventy horses "badly needed and immediately put into service" were among Forrest's prizes. This fight occurred early on the 18th, and news of the result traveled rapidly in the Union camps. Gen. Sullivan telegraphed Grant that the



ROUTE OF THE RAIDERS.

raiders were from "10,000 to 30,000 strong and still crossing the river." Grant forwarded the rumor to Admiral Porter as a fact and asked to have gunboats sent up the Tennessee. He also telegraphed to his subordinate generals at Corinth, Miss., and at Fort Henry, Tenn., to send out forces to cope with Forrest in co-operation with Sullivan, who was ordered to attack at once and did not wait. Forrest meanwhile pushed on to within four miles of Jackson, and sent out detachments to destroy the Mobile and Ohio railroad north and south of the place, and also the Mississippi Central southwest toward Bolivar. The work was thoroughly done, and on the morning of the 19th Gen. Sullivan discovered that the roads were broken all about him and the enemy at the gates. He had sent for aid in all directions, and hoped to hold the town against all comers.

But Forrest was too wily to beat his brains out against a fortified place, with defenders alert and numbering thousands. He spread out a line of men, strong in spots east, north and south of the town, drove in the Union outposts by suitable demonstrations, and even caused the drums he had captured to be beaten at intervals with infantry calls to suggest an elaborate force at hand. The scare was so complete that the danger to Jackson became the question of the hour all along the Union line; the infantry and cavalry posts were depleted to strengthen Jackson. In this way other places that the raiders intended to strike were left almost defenseless. The next point north on the railroad was Trenton, where several hundred troops were regularly stationed. In response to Gen. Sullivan's appeals every available man was sent away to Jackson, and a few convalescents and detailed men were the sole defenders. When the commander, Col. Jacob Fry, learned that Forrest was approaching he found the wires cut, and he could not recall his men. Forrest, in person, dashed into the town, leading his escort and a couple of hundred raw recruits, and Fry soon surrendered, unconditionally. When he gave up his sword to Forrest he did it sadly, remarking that it had been in the family for forty years. Forrest handed it back, saying, "Take back your sword, colonel, as it is a family relic; but I hope, sir, when next worn it will be in a better cause than the subjugation of your countrymen."

The captures at Trenton were estimated at $500,000 valuation. The raiders all came together, and the property was parceled out as needed or loaded into wagons and added to the train. Horses, mules, wagons, caissons, 20,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 100,000 rounds of small arm ammunition and 100,000 rations, together with large quantities of equipments, clothing and soldiers' baggage, were among the spoils. The shotguns and flintlocks of Forrest's men were exchanged for improved weapons; ammunition and equipments were abundant; forage and rations made glad the soldiers and their horses, and recruiting had gone on apace, so that Forrest in one week had fared well at the expense of the enemy. The prisoners taken thus far numbered about 1,300, and Forrest paroled the Tennesseans and sent them home. The others, numbering several hundred, were sent on ahead under escort to serve a further purpose. Simultaneous with Trenton the neighboring town of Humboldt fell, with more prisoners. After burning all war material that he could not carry along northward, Forrest started for Union City, picking up Rutherford Station and Kenton Station on the way.

The general alarm had called a small Union force to Union City and a staff captain to organize defense. On the afternoon of the 23d a flag of truce appeared on the southern outskirts, announcing a party of prisoners under Confederate escort on the way to Columbus. While the captain was parleying and trying to get instructions from his superiors by wire, Forrest swooped down on the place and captured all the loose boys in blue he could get sight of, and

"TAKE BACK YOUR SWORD, COLONEL."

sat down quietly to take account of stock, as it were. As he stated in a dispatch to Bragg, he had made a clean sweep of Federals north of Jackson and west of the Tennessee river. He had killed and wounded 100 of the enemy; had captured 1,200, including 1 colonel, 1 major, 40 captains and 23 lieutenants. His own loss was 8 killed, 12 wounded and 2 missing. He was at the end of his northward journey.

After destroying four miles of trestle work and the bridges on the Obion river Forrest started to return to middle Tennessee. Meanwhile his almost unopposed progress northward had spread confusion among his enemies from Washington all along the southern border to Grant's headquarters in Mississippi. To complicate matters in the Union lines still further Gen. Earl Van Dorn had dashed into Holly Springs, Miss., where Grant's immediate supplies were stored, and burned up everything. This occurred on the 20th. On the 23d Grant sent word to the commander of the expedition going down the Mississippi by water that he (Grant) would be obliged to abandon the overland route on account of the raids in his rear and had fallen back from Oxford. It was supposed at first that Van Dorn moved north from Holly Springs to join Forrest, and it was also supposed that Forrest had with him all the cavalry of Bragg's army, which he formerly commanded, instead of merely a brigade, with the addition of a battalion under Col. Napier that joined at Trenton on the 20th. It was believed at army headquarters and in Washington that Forrest would push north to Columbus, Ky., and perhaps recapture Island No. 10. Telegrams buzzed over the wires in all directions. The petty commanders in West Tennessee were bothered with contradictory orders, being told to go north to catch Forrest, east to head him off from recrossing the Tennessee, and south to confront Van Dorn. Out of all the activity there was evolved a movement of a force under Gen. Sullivan northward from Jackson to Trenton and then eastward to Huntington. This brought it south of Forrest, and between him and any practicable point of recrossing the Tennessee river.

Forrest's scouts kept him well informed of all that menaced him, and on the 26th the raiders made a forced march from Union City in the direction of Huntington. Being warned of what awaited him there, and not at all anxious for prospective glory with the alternative of a whipping, Forrest prepared to slip through between Huntington and Trenton. The Obion river lay across his path with all the bridges gone, excepting one that the enemy had deemed impassable and had not destroyed. This the raiders strengthened by spiles, and Forrest, in order to give confidence to his disheartened men, drove the first team across. On the 30th the raiders encamped nine miles from Lexington. In the morning Forrest's advance was met at the junction of the Huntington road by the brigade of Col. G. L. Dunham, the advance of Gen. Sullivan's force, moving from Huntington southward to intercept him. The battle of Parker's Cross Roads followed, and Forrest got the worst of it. He lost his ammunition train, but saved everything else, and learning that another force was pursuing him from Trenton he pushed rapidly toward Clifton, and on the morning of Jan. 1 was back in middle Tennessee.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

The Less of two Evils.

"James," exclaimed the proprietor of the store sagrily, "put that glass cover back on the limburger cheese."

A customer came in smoking a cigarette.

"James," vociferated the proprietor, "take that cover off the limburger cheese again!"—[Chicago Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

BLAINE

The International City!
Gateway of 2 Great Nations,
Where Commerce Moves with Tide and Rail.

Send to the undersigned for maps and pamphlets which will inform you about Blaine, Puget Sound and the new State of Washington, Blaine the future Metropolis. Population 1889, 75; 1890, 300. Complete system of electric lights; water works; ten miles 12-foot sidewalks; six miles graded streets; has best land-locked harbor on Puget Sound. Four greatest trans-continental Railways. The Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways have just completed here. The Northern Pacific is only 15 miles away and the Union Pacific is coming as fast as men and money can build. Now is the time to buy lots and blocks and realize on the great rise in values.

We are the largest owners. Lots range from $75 to $250. Lots five and ten blocks from water front, $55 and $100; choice, $100 to $250. Terms, one-third down; balance, one year, in equal monthly payments. You get exactly the same terms as given at our offices here and in Seattle. By remitting $100 by mail, registered letter or by telegraph, we will select for you the best available lots.

References—Every bank and business firm in Seattle; Washington National Bank; Hon. E. G. Drake, President and Ex-Assistant U. S. Treasurer; L. H. Griffith, Cashier and Banking Co. and Ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Seattle; First National Bank, Ballard National Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Blaine, Washington. Address

New England Land and Harbor Improvement Co.,

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Honey Sweet Oranges

20c. a dozen.

Catawba and Malaga Grapes, Florida, Navel, Jamaica Oranges, Bananas, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Fresh Roasted Peanuts, etc.

CARRY BROTHERS,

257 & 259 Thames St.

ORANGES, DATES, FIGS, Nuts,

At the very lowest possible prices.
Also

Canaries

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Brass Cages.

W. F. Williamson,

296 Thames St.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clear and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time if you are wise, and use the great Blood Purifier.

SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why fly and from on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? Why groan with Neuralgia, nothing ails you but your nerves are all unstrung? What makes you feel so dreary? Why do your bones ache? Why are you so nervous? Why have you Headache? Why is your tongue coated? Why is your mouth so bitter? Why is your appetite so poor? Why do you feel so miserable? Why? Because your system is poisoned with impurities which should be purged out. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, but the purest and best medicine ever made, combining the Sulphur Bitters, Iron and Quinine, in a perfect manner. Sulphur Bitters is not a drink, but a medicine, and should be taken by the teaspoonful or tablespoonful. Use SULPHUR BITTERS and you will be well pleased. They never fail to cure. No person can remain long sick anywhere all the time if they will use SULPHUR BITTERS.

The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist.

Don't Wait. Get it at Once!

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and will take Sulphur Bitters according to directions, they never fail to cure.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., for 100 medical work published.

MONEY

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Farmers and Gardeners!

ATTENTION

Having again secured a large stock of

HENRY C. ANTHONY'S

Garden and Vegetable Seeds,

I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these superior seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested.

ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,

which are pronounced the best in the market.

A. A. BARKER,

Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Farming Utensils, Etc.

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REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after OCTOBER 1, 1890, my place of business will be No. 18 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them here.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and antiquities.

ROCCO BARONE, 1 Kingsley's Wharf.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891.

Some sixty-two acts of incorporation were passed at this session and many more were amended.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island has done up business with neatness and despatch.

The Italian Government is trying to check the tide of immigration into this country of her sons. We sincerely trust that it may meet with success.

Peru is the last country to cry for reciprocity with us, and she has a newly appointed minister at Washington authorized to ask for admission to the charmed circle of reciprocity.

The Kentucky democrats do not appear to place any higher valuation on Watterson's advice than Gov. Hill, of New York, did upon a well-remembered occasion.

The choice of Gen. Horatio Rogers for one of the Supreme Court judges is a good one. Gen. Rogers is one of the ablest lawyers in the state and will make a conscientious and upright judge.

Now that Kaiser Wilhelm has stated in a public speech that he hoped peace was "assured for the present and even for next year" it is well to be prepared for the beginning of war, as it is a habit with such people to mean precisely the opposite to what they say.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold its annual Convention in Providence, during the week of June 15th. The society numbers about 1,500 members, and it is expected that between 300 and 400 delegates will attend the sitting of the Convention.

It is one of the signs of the times that such eminent democrats as Henry Watterson are advocating the adoption of the "straddle" tariff platform upon which Cleveland was elected in 1884, because of the impossibility of winning on Cleveland and Mills' outspoken free trade ideas.

The appropriations for the state buildings at Cranston would seem to be on a liberal scale, but probably no more liberal than the occasion demands. The inmates at the state institutions are constantly on the increase. The Board of state charities and corrections have been faithful in their management and whatever they want they generally get.

Middletown citizens would seem to be well cared for. The genial Senator from that town has succeeded in having one of his townsmen, Mr. James Anthony, made the High Sheriff of the county, and another one, Mr. Joel Peckham, made clerk of the committee on Corporations. They are both good appointments.

Henry Cabot Lodge is on the right track in proposing that immigrants should be required to know how to read and write in their own language. Education is not compulsory in all the states of the Union, but it is the foundation of our political system. If we refuse to allow our own people to grow up in ignorance, why should we open our doors to foreign ignorance, which has not even had the advantage of absorbing American ideas by contact?

The making an appropriation of $50,000 by the General Assembly to establish a school for the deaf in this state was a piece of extravagance uncalled for at this time. There is very little if any need of such an outlay. If the entire state were searched from end to end probably not fifty children could be found who are entitled to go to such a school, who are in a mental condition that would justify any outlay on an attempted education.

The English are very much opposed to trade reciprocity between the United States and the South and Central American nations because it promises to deprive the English of a very profitable trade which they have had for some time, and perhaps that is the reason why the Mugwump papers, which are always ready to stand up for what will benefit England are trying to throw cold water on reciprocity agreements. But if we mistake not a great majority of the people of this country want the interests of America looked out for first of all, and that's the idea that the Republican party has always believed in. America first; the rest of the world afterwards.

The appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for architect plans for a new state house was an appropriation that ought not to have been made. The people have not as yet had an opportunity to express themselves upon this state house question and until they do have that chance no more money should be squandered upon the plans. There is a small body of men in the state who propose to thrust this million and a half dollar state house upon the people whether they want it or not, and their evident plan is to get the state so committed by their appropriations that they will eventually vote for the structure to save what has already been put in. This is wrong, as well as dealing dishonestly with the people. Why don't they go to the tax payers at once with their proposition? The fact is they do not dare to do so, for they know that the people will vote it down. If the proposition had gone to the people last April it would have been killed by a tremendous majority and it would have snowed under any party that dared father the scheme.

"Painting the town," whether at home or abroad, is always a dangerous occupation, as the future Czar of Russia, who was assaulted by a Japanese policeman the other day, should have long ago discovered.

The Ohio Campaign.

More interest at present attaches to the election in Ohio in the coming autumn than to any other State election. Ohio is regarded politically as the key State. Two years ago it elected a Democratic Governor. The Legislature under his guidance gerrymandered the Congressional districts. McKinley's district was so shaped that it was impossible to secure his election. He made a splendid run, reducing the Democratic majority beyond all previous estimates. The opposition of the Free-trade Democrats in all parts of the country was enlisted to overthrow McKinley.

The Ohio Republican Convention meets in June. It is morally certain that McKinley will receive the nomination for Governor, and probably by acclamation; for up to this time no other Republican candidate has been brought forward. It is probable, also, that Campbell, the present incumbent, will be nominated by the Democrats, although there is a split in the party. The Governor has not been a popular officer. His administration has been shaped by the leaders of one wing of his party, while the other has been left out in the cold. There is no prospect that he can be reëlected.

Ohio has a Republican majority of not less than 20,000. In a stirring Presidential canvass the majority may be larger. It was an "off year" when Campbell was elected. The Republicans were divided. The temporary lack of union cost them the State election. But they are now a unit for the nomination and election of McKinley. That election is just now the foremost political topic. The Republicans of that State have determined not only to recover all the lost ground but to sound the first note of victory in the next Presidential election. The contest therefore is assuming a national importance. McKinley is one of the most conspicuous men in the country. In his canvass for Congress he drew the fire of the entire Democratic party. The apparent defeat was at once turned into victory for McKinley.

The Republicans closed up their ranks, and at once in an informal way nominated him for Governor. In a few weeks they will ratify this nomination in the State Convention. According to the present outlook he will displace the present Democratic State Administration by one of the largest Republican majorities ever given for a Governor of Ohio. That State stands for protection. It will be found there a few months hence. As Harrison, in his campaign, put the tariff in front, and now, so the next Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio will put the tariff, which he was instrumental in shaping, in front and will win on both State and National issues. The next Legislature to be elected in Ohio will choose the successor of Senator Sherman. All these considerations have enlisted this unusual interest in the coming election in that State.

In the case of Massachusetts against Henry S. Brown, decided at Boston, May 23d, the Supreme Court settled an important question in relation to the transportation of liquor by express companies to towns where no licenses for the sale of liquors are granted. The defendant, Brown, was the agent at Lowell of the New England Dispatch Company, and was also driver of one of its wagons. He received a package of liquors and delivered it. He was complained of for bringing into the city of Lowell "certain intoxicating liquors, having reasonable cause to believe that the same was intended to be sold in violation of law." He was found guilty, and appealed to the Superior Court. In that court a jury returned a verdict of guilty against him, and exceptions were taken, which have been overruled by the Supreme Court.

Practical jokes are sometimes very serious affairs. Such was the case at Augusta, Me., one day last week, when Henry Taylor was made the victim by several young men, who electrified a door knob which he took hold of. He could not let go, and speechless, stood glued to the door for five minutes, when the electric current was shut off. He then fell to the floor, and was insensible for some time afterwards, only recovering through the application of powerful restoratives.

According to the present programme, there will be nine college crews on the Thames river, at New London, this season. The races so far announced are as follows: Columbia and Cornell Freshmen, June 19 or 23; Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Freshmen, June 23 or 24; Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania, University crews, June 25; Yale and Harvard University, June 26.

A chapel car was dedicated last week at Philadelphia. It was given to the Baptist Publication Society by generous members of that denomination. Some of the railroads will carry the car and its missionary, Boston W. Smith, with one other person, free of all expense. The car will be a distributing depot of Christian literature, as well as a place for meetings.

The various public offices and banks will be closed today. The Postoffice will have the same hours as on Election day; general delivery open from 7 to 10 A. M., and 6.30 to 8 P. M. There will be one delivery by carrier, at 10 A. M., and all mails open and close on time.

The weekly exposition of the Sunday school lesson by Mr. J. R. Leslie at the United Congregational Church chapel will be omitted tomorrow, Decoration day, and after that it is proposed to hold it on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock, instead of at 4 in the afternoon.

National Banks still Growing.

During the last six months no less than 101 national banks have been organized. These will have an aggregate circulation of $11,170,000. The demand for more currency has been fairly met by these new organizations. It is worthy of note also that Texas, which, for a long time, has been dominated by a political party that has been opposed to the national banking system, has secured the organization of thirteen of these new banks. The business men of Texas, in the matter of banking, do not seem to be in accord with the ruling political party of that state. It has many times denounced the national banks, while the people, by increasing the number, declare that they are a good thing.

In Illinois a similar state of things exists. Thus the Farmers' Alliance in that state, which has been working in close association with the democracy, has formulated many complaints against the national banks. But in Illinois during the last six months seven new bank charters have been taken out, with a capital of $1,450,000. It is a singular fact that in the extreme west, where by far the greatest opposition to this system of banking has recently been shown, the increase of these banks has been much the largest. Thus in the new state of Washington, where the demand for free silver coinage was associated with many hostile utterances against national banks, the record shows that ten new banks have been organized within a few months. Of course these new institutions were organized to meet the new demands for business in rapidly growing communities. But it is worth while to note how little effect after all has been all this denunciation of political leaders. The increase of national banking capital last year over the previous one is set down at $45,000,000.

An International Convention.

A World's Convention of Congregationalists is to be held in London in June. This will be the first instance when this denomination has been represented by churches from all parts of the world. The Presbyterians have met once or more in such a Congress. The Congregationalists of this country now hold triennial conventions. These are voluntary associations, as are all conventions and associations of that body. There is no legislation that in any manner binds the churches. The advice and consent of such bodies, if adopted, becomes in a sense the common law of the several churches.

The Pan-Congregational Congress soon to convene in London will be an epoch in the history of the churches. The occasion is to be improved to celebrate the historical fact of the departure of the Puritans from England, their landing in Holland, their residence in that country and their departure for America. In Holland a monument is to be dedicated to the memory of the founders of the Congregational church, who for a time found an asylum there. It is in fact to be a great historical occasion. In a short time three monuments will mark this great epoch. One will be in England, near the point of departure of the Puritans; another will be in Holland, near the spot from which they took their departure for America; the third has already been dedicated at Plymouth, where those people landed.

LITTLE COMPTON.

A solemn and impressive funeral service was held Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. James Douglass, over the remains of her only daughter, Clara L., widow of Henry N. Almy. The Rev. S. S. Spear, rector of St. John's church, Fall River, officiated. He commenced the service by reciting the well known and beautiful hymn of Dr. Watts, "There is a land of pure delight." In his discourse he reminded his hearers that sooner or later they must pass the narrow stream of death and exhorted them so to live as to be ready to meet this solemn change. A large number of relatives were present. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. Mrs. Almy was ill but a few days with la grippe which resulted in pneumonia. She leaves a little son of seven years to mourn her early death and his early and irreparable loss. Mrs. Almy's three brothers, Henry, George and Herbert Douglass, and J. Charles Cook acted as pall bearers. The interment took place at Hillside cemetery Tiverton Four Corners.

Mrs. James Douglass is seriously ill with la grippe. Her recovery is thought to be doubtful.

Mrs. Edward F. Hambley still continues very ill with lung fever.

Russell Smith is also on the sick list.

The Rev. T. F. Norris attended the conference of ministers held at the North Congregational church, Providence, this week.

Town meeting next Tuesday June 2d.

PORTSMOUTH.

Not only was white frost plentiful on Sunday morning last, but ice was reported from the different localities.

Rev. John Dimon of "Berkeley Memorial Chapel" Middletown, will officiate at St. Mary's church tomorrow Sunday morning, in exchange with the rector.

Mr. Joseph Almy and family, have gone to Mrs. Almy's home in Illinois.

Mrs. George R. Coggeshall, of Providence, is visiting relatives and friends in this town, and in Middletown.

Mr. Joseph Coggeshall is building for Mr. David Albro, of Middletown, a new carriage house.

The farmers are already predicting a lighter hay crop than for the past three years, and are hoping for a rain soon, as the top of the ground is getting pretty dry.

Mr. Abner M. Brown is quite ill with what is known as fall fever.

The Rev. A. Augustus Morton, pastor of the Christian church, being away from home for a few weeks, his pulpit will be supplied during his absence by Rev. William Miller, of Swansea. Rev. Mr. Miller was formerly pastor of the church.

Mr. Constant W. Chase has a nice 4-year-old Alderny cow that has a nice pair of twin calves that look exactly alike. Mr. Chase will raise them.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Secretary Blaine All Right—The New U. S. Circuit Judge—The President's Tour a Flattering Success—Reciprocity With Spain—No Trouble in Meeting the June Pension Payments—The Third Party.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1891.

"The President," said a prominent Indiana Republican whom I met coming out of the White House, "smiled in a peculiar manner as he assured me that the story of Secretary Blaine's failing brain power was a cruel hoax, entirely without foundation; and I didn't wonder at the peculiar smile after I learned that at that very moment there was lying upon the President's desk an important and lengthy state paper dictated within forty-eight hours by Secretary Blaine and sent to Washington, which demonstrated as nothing else could that our great Secretary of State, in many respects the greatest we have ever had, still had his hand upon the lever which has so elevated the United States in the estimation of the rest of the world. To slightly paraphrase the language of President Lincoln in speaking of the charge of drinking made against Gen. Grant: If Mr. Blaine be suffering from softening of the brain it would be well if it were contageous and all our prominent men could catch it."

It has been positively stated within the last two or three days that the President would and would not appoint the new U. S. Circuit judges before the assembling of Congress, but as neither statement was in any sense official the matter is just where it was before the President went away, so far as can be authoritatively learned: but I have good reasons for believing that the appointments are to be made very shortly. I know that the matter has been discussed at every conference between the President and Attorney-General Miller, and it is generally believed that the Attorney-General favors making the appointments at once. There was a rumor several days ago that the President had said to a Virginia Congressional delegation, headed by Senator Barbour, that it was his intention to appoint several Democrats, but the rumor is not credited by the Republicans who can see no good reason why a Republican President should give even one Democrat a place upon the bench of a United States Court.

Ex-Representative Owen, of Indiana, who is now here, is credited with being a shrewd political observer. He says of the President's recent tour: "No public man ever met with a more flattering reception or ever made more friends than he did through the line of his travels. There was not a mistake made by him and he grew in the estimation of the public wherever he went and through his speeches became better known to the country at large. He can no longer be called small by any one. He has proven that he is great enough for his position and that he is possessed of those social qualities which are looked for in a man in his position. Men who once had doubts as to his future no longer hold them. He is certainly to be renominated. Blaine will not oppose him and when the convention meets it will be found practically unanimous for him. I think the Democrats will nominate Cleveland. It will be the old fight—Harrison against Cleveland. The third party movement, if it be sanctioned by the Farmers' Alliance, will put an element of uncertainity into the campaign for both parties, but Harrison has grown in strength wonderfully.

Hon. John W. Foster, whose recent success in negotiating the reciprocity trade agreement with Spain is fresh in the public mind, has, it is understood, been asked to take charge of all of the reciprocity negotiations now pending before the State department, in case Mr. Blaine shall decide to take a long rest before returning to the duties of his position, and it is probable that if he returns Mr. Foster will assist him for a time, in order to lighten his labors, which for many months have been entirely too hard for one man.

Secretary Foster spiked a good many democratic guns when he announced that there would not be the slightest difficulty in meeting the quarterly pension payments due in June. This is a sad blow for the calamity wailers who have been predicting a Treasury collapse. Not only will the pension payments be promptly made, but the Treasury will besides have money to spare for any exigency that may arise. One has only to talk to Secretary Foster five minutes to be convinced that the wonderful "deficit," which has been given so much space by democratic newspapers is only an imaginary bugaboo that will never materialize as long as republicans control the finances of the country.

If the Cincinnati third party has not made any better impression anywhere else than it has here it will amount to very little. The party is judged, whether right or wrong I cannot say, by some of the men's characters it has put prominently forward as members of its national committee, and for that reason it is looked upon as being for sale to the highest bidder. The Alliance leaders will not, it is thought here, consort with these men of shady reputations.

J. B.

HONESTY Is the best policy, and an old and well-worn maxim, but if the headline serves to call your attention to the fact that the O. O. Taylor Whiskeys are honest in purity, natural flavor and old age, and the truth that a multitude of Druggists and Grocers in this country sell these whiskeys, our purpose is partially accomplished.

Be honest to yourselves, and buy these whiskeys when you need them. Chester H. Graves & Sons' firm name covers the cork in each bottle. Unbranded cases sent on request. CHESTER H. GRAVES & SONS, Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

The New Judges.

Gen. Horatio Rogers, son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers, was born in Providence, May 18, 1836. He was educated in the common schools of Providence and at Brown University, graduating in 1855. He studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes and at Harvard law school; was admitted to the bar in 1858. August, 1861, he entered the army as first lieutenant in the Third regiment, was promoted to a captaincy, and in 1862 a colonel's commission was given him in the Eleventh Rhode Island regiment, and later he was colonel of the Second regiment. He was brevetted brigadier general of the United States volunteers in 1865. A few weeks after his return from the army he was elected attorney general of Rhode Island and twice re-elected. He was recalled to that office in 1883, serving another year. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1868 and again in 1874-6.

William W. Douglas, the other associate justice, was a member of the representative branch of the legislature from Providence some years ago, and is a native of Providence, born in 1841, and graduated at Brown University in 1861, and at the Albany law school in 1866. He has since that time practiced law. He went to the front in '61 with the Fifth Rhode Island regiment, and came out of the war a captain in '64. For several years past he has been United States commissioner.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY 1891. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
30 Sat	4 32	7 23	0 43	0 27	1 25
31 Sun	4 32	7 24	1 19	1 36	2 16
1 Mon	4 31	7 24	1 46	2 33	3 04
2 Tues	4 30	7 25	2 11	3 35	1 32
3 Wed	4 30	7 26	2 33	4 25	5 11
4 Thurs	4 30	7 27	3 6	5 09	5 55
5 Fri	4 29	7 27	3 39	5 55	6 37

New Moon 6th day, 11h. 26m., morning.
First Quarter, 14th day, 7h. 34m., morning.
Full Moon, 22d day, 0h. 12m., morning.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 6h. 16m., evening.

A.O'D. Taylor.

I. Excellent family residence with one acre of land, view of ocean, about one mile out of city (Middletown)—$8,000.

J. Beautifully furnished cottage for the summer season on the "Hill"—$1000.

K. Unfurnished houses—$650; $500; $400; $325; $300. Superior tenements, $250; $225; $180.

L. Sites for Newport residents on Rhode Island avenue, Cranston avenue, Norman-Fay avenue, Kay street, &c.

124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.
Real Estate Agency.

Marriages.

In this city, 25th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, James Percy William and Gertrude Elizabeth Dennis, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 25th inst., Agnes Thompson, aged 59 years, only daughter of Mary McKinet and James Thompson, of Castle Douglas, Scotland, beloved wife of Quinton Kane.

In this city, 21st inst., Nathaniel Cox, in the 83d year of his age.

In this city, 24th inst., Rebecca, wife of Edward J. Carr, aged 65 years.

At the residence of his mother, No. 16 West Narragansett avenue, 24th inst., Dennis P., twin son of Ellen E. and the late Dennis H. Sullivan, aged 18 months.

In this city, 23d inst., Mary Elizabeth, wife of Ray B. Wilson, in the 39th year of her age.

In this city, 22d inst., Lillian Barker, eldest daughter of Phebe and the late W. Henry Smith, of Middletown, aged 4 years and 22 days.

In this city, 28th inst., Jeremiah Halpin, aged 74 years.

In Middletown, 25th inst., Charles C., son of the late Abel and Ruth Sherman, aged 59 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Bailey avenue (Middletown), on Sunday afternoon, 31st inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In Middletown, 27th inst., Jesse Tripp, son of Stephen P. and Sarah A. Durfee, aged 23 years 11 months, 19 days.

Funeral from the Union Meeting House, Portsmouth, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30. Relatives and friends are invited.

In Tiverton, 28th inst., Eva M., wife of Isaac F. Brownell, in her 37th year.

At Cranston, 26th inst., Robert Gill, aged 71 years.

M. COTTRELL,
Furnishing Undertaker

3 DOORS SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.

Residence, No. 79 Thames Street.

R. C. COTTRELL, Residence, 104 Mill-st.

NEWPORT.

FRAUDS
will be
Perpetrated for Gain.

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimilated in every detail, to Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In this way they hope to profit by the merit of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and palm off an imitation on the unsuspecting sufferer and purchaser.

It is the source of wonder to honest people, that there are men ready and willing to perpetrate such frauds.

Let them beware; a day of reckoning will surely come, there are "upright judges" in the land who will punish such people.

When you go for a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills, ask for "CARTER'S" insist upon having "CARTER'S," and see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S."

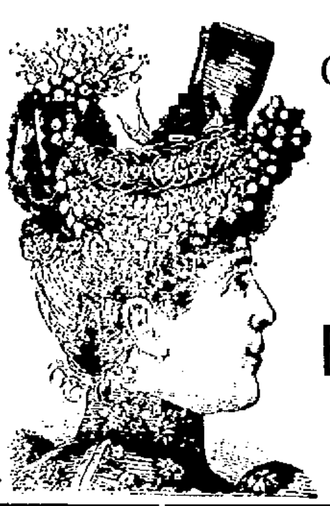
The proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to make their value known. True merit always wins with the people, CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS have won.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

Schreier's
Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.



FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. GREAT Special Sale of **Hats** AND **Caps** FOR CHILDREN, IN LAWN, PIQUE AND **Embroidery**

THESE GOODS are made of FINE **Material** and are a GENUINE **BARGAIN** Call early, and SELECT.

THE **Leading House** | Elegant Trimmed **HATS and BONNETS** Constantly in Stock. | THE **Lowest Prices**

A. C. TITUS & CO.,
Popular Dealers.

OUR MOTTO.

FINE GOODS, CORRECT STYLES, LOWEST PRICES.

An immense stock of seasonable goods. The cheapest house in the trade for FURNITURE and CARPETS.

CHINA MATTINGS, THE COOLEST FLOOR COVERING ON THE MARKET.

We have the best selected line of White and Fancy Mattings to be found anywhere.

A. C. Titus & Co.,
The Great Housefurnishers,
225 to 229 THAMES STREET.

California Prunes!

We have the best bargain in Prunes in the city,

2 LBS. OF THE FINEST FOR 25 CENTS.

SARDINES 5 cents a Box.

If you want a fine

October Cheese,

try ours, rich and mild.

Bananas, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Lemons, Pineapples, Stawberries, &c., &c.

WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's Corner.

of the stock of THE BOSTON ORANGE GROWERS COMPANY, growers of choice Florida oranges. It is safe and profitable. The Company is owner of unencumbered Orange Groves and Orange Lands in South Florida. Twelve Shares only of its Stock are issued for each acre of one hundred choice orange trees.

These groves are rapidly increasing in value, and after six years all the profits are to be divided among the stockholders.

For the first six years THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO. OF BOSTON ([illegible] Capital), promises to pay annually six per cent. from January 1, 1891.

You can come in NOW at the par value, $50 per share, and as our Capital Stock is only $110,000, the chance will probably be open but a short time to secure an investment carrying so absolute a guarantee, with no assessments [illegible] liability possible.

Our references are the [illegible], and investors already include Bankers and prominent Merchants of Boston, who have examined [illegible].

Make checks payable to [illegible], General Agent, and Certificates of Stock, bearing the agreement to pay as above, will be sent, One Share for each Fifty Dollars. Prospectus, giving full particulars, on application.

BOSTON ORANGE GROWERS CO.,

O. P. IVES, Pres. 34 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON. WM. E. MERRICK, Treas.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles and Warts permanently cured by electrolysis. This is not a preparation but a delicate operation whereby each hair is treated separately and absolutely destroyed without injury to the skin. Consultation free. Call or send for circular. MRS. E. J. BLAKE, 415 Columbus Ave., Boston, next Hotel Flower Instruction given and students thoroughly prepared. Increasing demand for the work.

We have a splendid assortment of

EDDY'S REFRIGERATORS,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

at greatly reduced prices.

WM. K. COVELL, Jr.,

163 Thames St.

A 'Lection Present.

Every customer on 'Lection Day will be presented with one of my

ELEGANT EMBOSSED FANS,

Positively the finest 'lection fan ever presented in Newport. All persons desirous of having their PHOTOGRAPHS taken should do so before the grand rush for the famous 'Lection Tintypes.

No fans given away before 'lection.

Holloway

The Leading Photographer.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON,

RESTAURANT,

No. 123 Broad Street,
Opp. Narragansett Hotel,
Providence, R. I. 2-7-6m

ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA.

Terrible Sufferings of Little Baby. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals Fail. Cured by Cuticura.

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face and head, until he was nearly covered; his torturing agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at different times at two hospitals and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription of the doctors was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about $3 per week for medicine, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT and followed the directions to the letter. Relief was immediate; his sufferings were ceased, and rest and sleep permitted. He steadily improved and in nine weeks was ... and has now as clear a skin and is as fair a boy as any mother could wish to see. I recommend every mother to use it for every Baby Humor.

MRS. M. FERGUSON,
135 W. Brookline st., Boston.

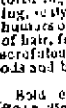
Cuticura Remedies

The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation and Weakness of the aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing and strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible.

Macullar, Parker & Company.

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

112 Westminster Street, Providence
400 Washington Street, Boston.

RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

112 Westminster Street, Providence,
400 Washington Street, Boston.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

112 Westminster Street, Providence
400 Washington Street, Boston.

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

400 Washington Street, Boston.

WHOLESALE CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

61 Hawley Street, Boston.

LONDON OFFICE.

30 Golden Square, London.

10-14

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight generally slip off the feet.

THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO

make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester"

"ADHESIVE COUNTERS."

SAGE & CO., Boston, Exclusive Wholesale Agents

At Retail by:

C. H. BURDICK & CO
T. M. NORMAN.
G. H. POPPLE.
T. M. SEABURY.
JOHN M. SWAN 96

New England Items.

RHODE ISLAND.

A New York gentleman who was visiting at Wickford last fall lost a valuable diamond from a ring, and after a fruitless search gave it up as gone. Last week a lady found the diamond near the path where it was known to have been lost; and now its owner is again its possessor.

At the Sockanosset School for Boys, in Cranston, last Saturday afternoon, the large barn was burned. By good work the boys got out the stock and the carriages, though everything else was destroyed. The loss to the State is placed at $4,300.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Frederick A. Ayer, of New York, who about a year ago gave $5,000 to the public library of Ayer, Mass., has placed himself in communication with the town authorities of Ayer, announcing his intention of buying land opposite the High School and building on it a structure to be presented to the town for a library. The deed was passed last Friday, and suitable resolutions are to be drawn up in acknowledgment of the gift.

Use HUYLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

DAVID HAMILTON hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM RANKIN, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified [illegible]

Newport, R. I., May [illegible]

CONDENSED NEWS.

Saturday, May 23.

Sheriff Smith of Barrington, N. H., shot by McArthur, the horse thief, is said to be dying.

William V. Hill of Memphis committed suicide because his house was compelled to assign.

Hon. Henry Shelton Sanford, ex-United States minister to Belgium, died at Healing Springs, Va.

Dr. Franz Boaz of Worcester has been placed at the head of the department of physical anthropology at the World's Columbian exposition.

New York artists do not like the conditions of the treasury department in regard to proposals for coinage designs, and have therefore remonstrated.

Detective O'Malley, who figured so unpleasantly in the New Orleans Italian trials, has been arrested charged with [illegible]ing and destroying letters.

The war department has decided on a new departure. A colored cavalry company is to be stationed at Fort Myer, opposite Washington and near Arlington.

The 2-year-old daughter of Thomas Doyle, accidentally scalded at the home of Thomas Reddy, in Johnston, R. I., Thursday, died from her injuries yesterday.

Charles A. McGraw, a prominent lumberman of Augusta, Me., and four other persons were drowned near Sandstone, Minn.

Ex-President Hayes, who is in New York, is not in good health, and within the last few years has grown old very perceptibly. His hair and beard are almost white. An attack of grip, he says, has left him in a poor condition.

Eminent financiers express the belief that the financial crisis is past, and that the heavy demands for gold to ship to Europe will not soon be repeated. On the strength of this belief securities advanced in New York yesterday.

President Gates of Amherst college announced yesterday that the trustees had voted to spend at once $100,000 for a new physical and chemical laboratory, to enlarge the biological laboratory and add to the apparatus, and to chose two new professors for the physics and mathematics departments.

Sunday, May 24.

Heavy forgeries are charged against W. A. Davis of Rochester, N. Y.

Fire in Detroit damaged several buildings, causing a loss of $450,000.

An order has been issued for the reorganization of the Norfolk navy yard.

J. Perry Bawes has suddenly disappeared from Buffalo, leaving hosts of creditors and a broken-hearted young lady.

Peter Greenwood, treasurer of Wood River township, Ills., has disappeared, short in his accounts to the amount of $10,000.

A German girl, one of a party of Mormon proselytes, was debarred from landing in New York. A test case is to be made.

The president and cashier of the suspended Spring Garden bank, Philadelphia, have been held for trial for attempted swindling.

John O'Hare, a paper maker of South Lawrence, Mass., is under arrest, charged with assaulting Mary O'Hara with a hatchet.

The Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago, for several years widely known as Dr. Lorimer's church, was damaged $45,000 by fire from a defective flue yesterday.

Joseph Senay, a mill operative in Greeneville, R. I., aged 29, hanged himself in a shed. He had been sick and out of work a week and was very despondent. He leaves a wife and one child.

William and John Anderson, colored, who held a girl on the railroad track in Bossier parish, La., until the train ran over and killed her, were pursued by a posse of negroes, captured and hanged.

Monday, May 25.

The diocese of Missouri approves the election of Dr. Brooks.

A county treasurer and a cattle thief were shot by vigilants near Dunning, Neb.

Emperor William is having seven portraits of himself painted by three artists in Berlin.

Francis E. Lloyd of Philadelphia has been called to Williams college as assistant in biology.

The Ellsworth, Me., Odd Fellows are to erect a building this summer exclusively for their own use.

City Treasurer Bardsley of Philadelphia has been arrested. He is said to have misappropriated $39,000.

It is said that Hon. William L. Putnam of Portland, Me., may be appointed one of the new circuit judges.

Col. John Hay, the author, has been suffering in London from a sharp attack of the prevalent influenza.

Col. Frank H. Pierce, United State consul at Matanzas, Cuba, is on a visit to his home in Hillsboro, N. H.

Lines of steamships are to be run to South American ports in connection with the Illinois Central railroad.

It is said that Senator Stanford of California is willing to accept a presidential nomination from the Alliance people.

A lady has conveyed in trust an estate in Washington valued at $80,000, for the purpose of erecting an Episcopal cathedral at the capital.

Lord Randolph Churchill is to receive $1000 for each of the letters which he contributes to The London Graphic during his journey in South Africa.

The Boston and Maine railroad will run a steamboat between Biddeford Pool and the terminus of the Old Orchard Beach railroad, beginning July 1.

Tuesday, May 26.

Chinch bugs have appeared in the finest wheat section in Nebraska.

Italy proposes to put up the duty on petroleum from the United States.

The reported capture of Taltal, Chili, by a Balmaceda war ship is confirmed.

Paris cab and omnibus drivers are on a strike, and the service is at a standstill.

An Iowa woman and her four children were found hanging in the cellar of their house.

A watchman in a South Lawrence, Mass., mill was killed by the bursting of a steam pipe.

Chicago Hebrews protest against sending any of the "assisted" Jewish immigrants to that city.

A London rabbi says the statements concerning Jewish immigration into England are exaggerated.

A Burlington, Ia., man was killed by a burglar in the same room and the same manner that his father was.

Mortgages for $475,000 have been filed by the Star Rubber company as a precedent to an application for a receiver.

The Gloucester schooner, Addie Emma, which was stolen recently, has been picked up off Halifax harbor abandoned.

Dr. Barrows of Chicago, one of the best known Presbyterian divines in the west, has come out for Professor Briggs.

Servian police officials have retired in disapproval of the manner in which Queen Nathalie's expulsion was carried out.

A writer in The European Messenger predicts that inevitable financial ruin is bound to overtake the Russian empire.

No. 4 separator, owned by the Chateaugay Ore and Iron company, and located at Lyon Mountain, N. Y., was burned. Loss about $100,000.

The drought in Wisconsin, which has done considerable damage to crops, was broken by last week's rains, which, however, were unevenly distributed.

St. Petersburg police are to make domiciliary visits in search of the hated Jews. Even such Hebrews as are entitled to remain are persecuted out of Kieff.

The czarewitch has been ordered to lay the first sod on the Vladivostock section of the trans-Siberian railway and prisoners in Siberia are to receive clemency on that occasion.

A Jewish financier, who went to Moscow to establish a branch of the International Bank of Berlin, was ordered to quit the city, and he left in disgust, although the order was rescinded.

Wednesday, May 27.

Alleged jury bribers in New Orleans will ask a change of venue.

St. Florian of the Morris stable won the $30,000 great American stakes at Gravesend.

The government has secured 1,500,000 acres of land from the Indians in Washington.

A bold attempt to rob a Bangor, Me., train was made by a gang of armed desperadoes.

Bert Libby of Frankfort, Me., aged 36, committed suicide by hanging because of unrequited love.

The hearing in the case of the late Mrs. Barnaby's (Chester) will has been postponed to June 26.

Thirty Apache Indians have enlisted as soldiers in the Twelfth Infantry at Mt. Vernon barracks, Alabama.

Eight Italians are reported killed in a fight between negro and Italian railroad laborers in Braxton county, W. Va.

A 2-year-old child of Joseph Churcott died at Skowhegan, Me., from the effects of being run over by a horse and cart.

At South Lawrence, Mass., William W. Woodman, a Boston and Maine switchman, fell from the rear of a tender shifter, and was literally cut to pieces.

John Hague, a 16-year-old lad, was fatally injured at Bath, Me. He was working under a building when a blocking slipped and the building fell on him.

Within three days forty sponge vessels arrived at Key West with large catches of fine sponges, but there was not a buyer in the market. Their cargoes were valued at $80,000.

Hon. John M. Hale, the oldest citizen of Ellsworth, Me., is dead, aged 91 years. He was collector of customs during the administrations of Harrison and Tyler, and had held other positions of public trust.

Thursday, May 28.

Nothing has been heard from Clark W. Hatch since he left Worcester.

Mr. Parnell, it is said, will be married in July and later may visit this country.

Farmers' Alliance people say McKinley will be defeated in Ohio by 20,000 majority.

Actor Charles L. Davis lost thirteen water color pictures in a fire at New Bedford.

William Miller, aged 35, lying on the track intoxicated at Kent, Ct., was killed by a freight train.

Two men were arrested at Costigan, Me., suspected of having attacked the St. John express Monday night.

The late John T. Farish of New York bequeathed $280,000 to charitable and religious institutions in that city.

The creditors of the wrecked banking house of Bunnell & Scranton, New Haven, are angry at the poor showing being made.

The governor's council failed to confirm the nomination of Thomas Cogswell as railroad commissioner in New Hampshire.

The Knights of Reciprocity is the Republican foil for the Farmers' Alliance, which has secured a firm footing in Kansas.

Governor Ladd announced his committees in the Rhode Island senate yesterday, and considerable routine business was transacted.

A granite sarcophagus, weighing about five tons and designed to received the body of P. T. Barnum, is nearly completed at West Concord, N. H.

The suit of Mrs. Mary E. Rice, for $5000 against her brother, Rev. Paul McAlleny of Meriden, Conn., has been settled. She sued to recover for twelve years' service as housekeeper.

Friday, May 29.

More trouble with the soldiers at Fort Walla Walla is feared.

Trouble is expected at Iowa coal mines over the attempt to introduce colored labor.

Newfoundland's action in the French fishery dispute fails to meet English approval.

Exceptions have been filed in the case of Rev. George A. Andrews of Essex, Mass., found guilty of arson.

United Ireland of Dublin complains of the persecution by the Catholic church of followers of Mr. Parnell.

The race between the Bowdoin crew and the Crescent of Boston on the Charles river was won by the Bowdoins.

While in the midst of his speech before the Presbyterian assembly Judge S. J. Breckenridge of St. Louis fell dead.

Receivers have been appointed for the Star and Hamilton rubber companies and the Trenton China company of Trenton, N. J.

Dr. F. J. Brockway of Hopkinton, N. H., has been appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city.

W. & J. M. Bent, shoe manufacturers of Cochituate Mass., have suspended. The failure grew out of that of Potter, White and Bayley. Liabilities about $150,000.

The Dominican minister at Madrid, referring to the question of the United States' desire for a naval station, says San Domingo "will never cede the smallest territory."

A number of Polish Jews in London have started a movement toward founding a colony in Palestine, and have asked Lord Salisbury to use his good offices in their behalf.

The marriage of Brooklyn's corporation counsel to the daughter of Bishop Littlejohn has been declared by four Episcopal bishops to have been "null and void from the beginning."

Efforts are making to have the work of the Catholic church among immigrants in America follow distinct national lines; that is, to have priest and people of the same nationality.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at C. M. Cole's drug store.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at C. M. Cole's drug store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

Could a Remedy WITHOUT REAL MERIT Have Survived for Eighty Years!

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It.

Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted; and dealers say "Can't sell any other."

Every Mother Should have JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Tonsilitis, Colic, Nervous Headache, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, Pains, Soreness in Body or Limbs. Delays may cost a life. Relieves Summer Complaints like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cents, 6 bottles $2.00. Express paid. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 11-16-1y

THE F. F. TEBBETTS CO. CLOAK STORE.
99 WESTMINSTER ST.
BUTLER EXCHANCE,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Special Reduction Sale!

$3.00 We have 186 Jackets, Reefers and Blazers for Misses & Ladies that cost us $5, 6 & 7, now $3.

$5.00 We have 217 Jackets, Reefers and Blazers for Ladies & Misses that cost us 6.50, 7.50, 8 & 10, now $5.00.

These are two of the big bargains we offer. The whole stock of Ladies' Capes, Wraps and Jackets, Misses' and Children's Reefers are marked just the same way to close them out. Come at once, and we will give you a fine garment, perfect fitting, and at such prices that you never saw the equal of before.

SIGN OF THE GREAT WHITE BEAR

Office of Inspector of Nuisances.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12, 1891.

FISH SHALL NOT BE CLEANED IN THE STREETS.

Chapter 24, Section 2, of the City Ordinances reads:—

"No fish shall at any time be gutted, scaled or otherwise cleaned in any of the public streets or squares of said city."

Every person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof pay as a fine a sum not exceeding ten dollar.

CHARLES H. LANGLEY,
Inspector of Nuisances, 23 John street.

5-16

NOTICE.

I, CATHARINE SOUTHWICK, of Middletown, in the County of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, hereby give notice of my intention to apply for administration on the estate of

Alfred Walter Southwick,

of said Middletown, but who left there over seven years ago and has not to my knowledge been heard from since. The description of said Alfred Walter Southwick at the time of leaving said Middletown was: Height about five (5) feet eleven (11) inches; complexion, light; weight, about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; hair, brown; light moustache; age when he left Middletown, about 23 years. Said Alfred left Middletown a little over seven years ago.

CATHARINE SOUTHWICK.

4-18-3m

New Advertisements.

BUCHANAN & LYALL'S PLANET B·L NEPTUNE TOBACCO

BUY B·L TOBACCO

BEST MADE

H. W. LADD CO.

213-217 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE R. I.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS in our

SILK DEPARTMENT

THIS WEEK.

Fine Black
FRENCH SURAHS
(22 inches wide.)
80c. and $1.00.

Black
ARMURE ROYAL
(24 inches wide.)
$1.25.

Black
SATIN DUCHESS
(Usual price $1.50.)
$1.00.

All Silk Figured
INDIA SILKS
(24 inches wide.)
$1.00.

Colored, in all shades,
FAILLE FRANCAISE
(Full 22 inches wide.)
$1.00 and $1.25.

EXTRA HEAVY QUALITY (20 inch)
SURAHS, 50 cents.

PRINTED PONGEE and INDIA SILKS, 50 cents (worth 85c.)

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

H. W. LADD CO.,
Providence, R.I.

NOTICE.

If you want purity and richness of flavor, you should try the celebrated

OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR

For Consumption, Indigestion and all ailments requiring stimulants, the "Kentucky Taylor" has no superior, as thousands of physicians from Maine to Texas who have prescribed it for years have testified.

Price $1.25 per bottle—Full quart.

For sale by

SAYER BROS.,

SOLE AGENTS.

For Sale.

California Privet.

One year, two year and three year old. Strong and healthy plants,

FOR HEDGES.

H. M. WILSON, cor. West Main Road & Forest Avenue.
5-16-4m

New Advertisements.

The Hay Harvest

For 1891

And How to Procure It.

Every Farmer's attention will be called to the best Mowing Machine in the market, some old number that his neighbor has proven the merits of in past seasons.

I do not stand in with that kind of trade. I have the best and latest improved Machinery of the age and offer you the following: The Worcester Standard Chain Gear, The Adriance Enclosed or Open Gear with adjustable Frame, The Bradley Enclosed Gear with changable Speed, the Eureka front cut, and last but not behind the times, The Walter A. Woods tubular Steel Frame Mower. Every one knows the merits of Steel in a tubular form for combined strength and lightness. This Mower is a combination of the old Woods and the Dutton Clipper, owing its merits to both of these Machines.

The [WHEELS] are of Forged Steel, [AXLES] of Steel without holes in the centre, driven from both ends, the [GEARS] traverse with the Crass, never clog and are speeded to perfection. [CUTTERS] are open under the Knife with the double-oblique cut, the only Mower on the market that has this. [PITMAN] is of wood with self-lining connections at both ends, to take up the wear. [LIFT] is light, the frame being supported upon a spring of equal balance, [DRAFT] is light, no weight on the Pole, no extra weight of Mower to carry; it has an extension Axle that can be added or detached to increase or diminish the length of cut.

It must be seen to be appreciated. Tried in the field, it proves my claim. Prices on all these Mowers to compete with any of equal value in material and finish.

Repairs for all Mowers and Agricultural Implements.

O. R. Co. and Bullard Tedders, Tiger and other Rakes.

General Repairing of all Farm Implements at

Geo. A. Weaver's,

19 & 23 BROADWAY.

Do You Know Them?

Don't make the mistake of leaving the rising generation out of your calculations. They are not only here and here to stay, but they're here to stay when most of us have gone. What they will be hereafter depends very much on what you make of them now. If you want to retard them and keep them back, dress them in clumsily made, rough clothing; but if you want to develop them and to give them aspirations and ambition in life, you must attire them accordingly. You can find no fault with the appearance of a boy who wears our clothing.

BOYS' SUITS,
age 4 to 14 years,
$1.75 to $10.00

KILT SUITS,
age 2 1-2 to 6 years,
$1.75 to $7.52

BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS,
age 8 to 11 years,
$6.00 to $10.00

BOYS' KNEE PANTS,
25c. to $3.00

MOTHERS' FRIEND WAISTS
in great variety.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.,

SECOND FLOOR.

203 Thames Street. 208

New Advertisements.

Invest Your Money Securely

—TO—

Produce Monthly Income

460 SHARES FOR $750.

Paying $84 per annum in Regular Monthly Dividends.

200 SHARES MAY-MAZEPPA,
200 SHARES BATES-HUNTER,
60 SHARES SAN MIGUEL CON.

$1000 FACE VALUE FOR $750,

ALL MONTHLY DIVIDEND PAYERS.

Price per share: San Miguel Con., $6, par $10; May-Mazeppa, $1.25; Bates-Hunter, [illegible], paying 10, 12 and 13 per cent. in monthly dividends on investment. Market values and dividend rates will advance. Extra May Mazeppa dividend in June. Dividends by check. Send for information.

Colorado Mining Investment Company,

JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer,
(Ex-Treas. of U. S.)
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

PROVIDENCE OFFICE:
CHARLES H. HANDY, Manager.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK BUILD'G,
55 Westminster Street.
Rooms 35 & 36,
Elevator 3 Exchange St.

For information, circulars, etc., inquire of

JOHN J. PECKHAM,
Agent for Newport.

2-21-3m

The Most Particular Man in Town Made a Perfectly Satisfactory Selection from

D. L. CUMMINGS'

Line of

SPECTACLES, ETC.,
—AT—
146 Thames Street.
Call and Examine.

NEWPORT

Laundry Company.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

Why send your laundry work out of town. We can do it promptly and satisfactorily by the most improved methods.

SHIRTS, COLLARS & CUFFS

A SPECIALTY.

Orders may be left with the following authorized agents from whom collections are made daily:

J. D. RICHARDSON & SON, Thames street.
JAMES P. TAYLOR, 189 Thames street,
P. A. DANIELS, Young's Block.
MILLARD F. SHERMAN, Thames and Marlboro Sts.
JOHN M. DUGAN. 448 Thames street.
WM. F. KUHN, 221 Spring, cor. Prospect Hill.
SIMEON WESTALL, 64 Bridge street.
ERNEST OTTILIGE, 23 Bath Road.
MARY McGOWAN, 106 Bellevue avenue.

11-1

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co

Office 60 South Main Street.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to checks at sight.

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Receivers, &c., who deposit their funds with this Company, *are exempt by law from all personal liability.*

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[illegible]

Farm and Family

A Georgia Woman on Poultry.

Being an interested reader of this most valuable and old established journal for many years my husband having been a regular reader for more than thirty years, and gaining much valuable information from its columns on subjects of great practical interest, particularly that of poultry farming, the discussion of which, recently, by men of long experience, such as I. K. Felton, Philander Williams, Mr. Rankin, and others, has influenced me to give to your readers (especially the farmers' wives and daughters) the experience of a Southern woman in poultry raising, an experience covering more than twenty years. Being practical and systematic in all things pertaining thereto, I think I can say truthfully that there is both pleasure and profit in poultry. It may appear strange to some when I say that my operations have been in the centre of a large city, within a stone's throw of its capital, a city of no means repute, claiming some 90,000 inhabitants.

My plot of ground covers about half an acre, and contains my dwelling, having garden, fruits, etc., and room enough for my poultry yards. I commenced with light Brahmas, and have since then had Buff Cochins, Brown Leghorns and Langshans, all of which have good qualities; but now and for several years have the Barred Plymouth Rocks, which I find the best as a general purpose fowl, laying large yellow or brown eggs, good sitters and mothers, gentle and amiable, good foragers, etc., making large boilers at an early age, selling in our markets in early spring at from fifty to seventy-five cents each.

For a number of years I have carefully kept a daily account of eggs laid by my fowls; each day as the eggs are gathered they are numbered as to date, month and day, so that in using I can always take the older ones, thus leaving the later ones for sitting or for sale. Though I have worked on a small scale, I have made them pay for their keeping, besides furnishing my family with all the eggs and chickens used, and at the close of the year found I had a surplus in money—not a large sum, of course; but suppose I had nothing over, I think it paid. I can tell for years back how many eggs and chickens were used in my family, as well as those sold, and I sell yearly both eggs and stock birds; though I do not get fancy prices, still it pays.

I keep a daily account of all transactions relating to my poultry; this is done each night before retiring. At the end of each month I balance my books. I estimate the yearly expense of each fowl at eighty cents.

During the year 1889 there was not a day I did not get eggs, but the year just passed, 1890, was not quite so fruitful, there being some failure during moulting season, yet they did well and are now giving perfect satisfaction.

Now let the women take an interest in this department, and they will find health, pleasure and sure profit, which is not to be disregarded; but one must love the work to make it a success. And what woman is there in these days of progress who does not love to have an independent control of some department in which she can claim its emoluments as her own, individually, wherewith she can add to her home some little attraction or useful article for the enjoyment and comfort of all, for instance, a new carpet, a picture, curtains, etc. She is happier thereby, knowing that she has contributed to the general fund, besides being able to contribute something for benevolent purposes. I write this hoping to encourage some who may have become a little despondent, and would say to them, Persevere: try again until success crowns your efforts.—[Mass. Ploughman.

The New Potato Culture.

Those who have taken an opportunity of studying Mr. Carman's useful little manual on "The New Potato Culture" will no doubt be led to test his system of growing this crop in trenches. Those who have not given themselves the pleasure and profit of this opportunity may test the method in this way: The ground is deeply plowed and laid out into deep, wide furrows. The bottom of each furrow is then mellowed by running a narrow shovel plow through it. The seed is planted on this mellow soil one foot apart, and is then covered two or three inches deep. Fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds per acre is then sown in the trenches which are then filled with the mellow soil, and the surface is kept level.

The potato plant is very greedy for moisture. It gathers a large quantity of carbon, and needs much water passing through its leaves to carry out the chemical process of converting this carbon into starch, which is deposited in the tubers. A crop of 500 bushels per acre contains 7,500 pounds of dry starch, and if one pound of starch in the wheat plant requires 2,000 pounds of water for its production, as it does, such a crop of potatoes requires 15,000,000 pounds of water to pass through its leaves in the two months in which the tubers are growing. The French system, which is the very opposite of the ridge or hill system, conserves the moisture of the soil, and hence its practical value.

The same remarks will apply to the corn crop. The large, broad leaves must exhale vastly more water than the narrow leaves of wheat. It is unquestionably true that the yield of corn depends as much upon the supply of water in the soil as of solid plant food. In fact, the full supply of water is the only means by which the full supply of food can be acquired by the plant, for nothing goes into the plant except in solution in water through the roots. Every drop of water absorbed by the roots takes in its contribution of food, and then, passing on to the leaves, is exhaled in the form of moisture evaporated, and leaves the food to be then distributed to all parts of the plant enriched with and digested by the carbonic acid and the oxygen inhaled by the leaves.

Few of us consider fully the importance of water in its several ways. First, as it contributes to the substance of the plant, which contains about 80 per cent. of it; second, as the vehicle by which the solid food is carried into the roots, and, third, its usefulness in distributing the food through the plants as it passes through them and escapes through the leaves. Even this latter function should be aided by giving the plants all the abundance of light, air and sunshine that may be needed to excite evaporation from the leaves, for the quantity of water escaping from the leaves and not that which is retained is the measure of the supply of food.—[New York Times.

Absolutely the Best.

Ask your Grocer for

THE CLEVELAND COOK BOOK,

(free), containing over 300 tested receipts. If he does not have it, send stamp and address to the Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton Street, New York, and a copy will be mailed you. Please mention this paper.

Household Hints.

To separate the yolks and whites of eggs, break the shell on the edge of a dish, then pass the yolk several times quickly from one half-shell to the other letting the white fall to the dish; in this way the yolk will remain unbroken in the shell. When eggs are to be beaten separately, beat the yolks until creamy and light colored, and the whites until dry, or so that they will not fall from the bowl if it is turned upside down.

To make tea do not use water which has stood in the teakettle and been boiled repeatedly. Fill the kettle with fresh water, and use it just as it comes to the boiling point.

Any one whose nerve force is deficient and blood impoverished may take with benefit, the yolk of an egg, well beaten up in a glass of milk, each morning. The iron and phosphoric compounds are in such a condition as to be readily assimilated by the system, although small in amount.

Common salt is said to be one of the best agents for cleaning marble, such as wash basins, sink fixtures and the like. It requires no preparation, and may be rubbed directly upon the tarnished surface, removing any incrustations or deposits at once, leaving the marble shining and clean.

The inside of a range, including the oven flues, ought to be cleaned by the kitchen maid regularly once a month. Do not employ a man to do this work, as it is something that should not be neglected for five or six months, as it generally is. If done once a month, the soot in the oven flues being raked out into a newspaper, held so as to prevent the cloud of dust flying out into the room, there is no hardship in this work. If the stove is kept clean, the ashes regularly taken out with care into a covered ash pail, there will be no trouble in the kitchen with the dust of the stove, which is the source of the dingy look of so many kitchens.

A number of stout calico bags sewed up with double seams, and tied tightly at the top with tapes, are most useful. Let all be distinctly labelled, and not be so large but that each can be devoted to one class of garments.

Buying cheap boots is about the most extravagant act a woman can be guilty of. Only poor leather enters into their composition, therefore they keep in good condition but a few weeks; they are usually uncomfortable, unshapely, and a bad fit. A neat, well-made boot goes far toward promoting the elegance of a toilet, and, unless utterly impossible, a fair price should always be paid for this commodity. House shoes and slippers are of less importance, but even here the cheap article is the dearest in the end.

Recipes for the Table.

Tapioca Pudding.—One quart milk, one-half cup pearl tapioca, one saltspoon salt, four eggs, one saltspoon spice or one teaspoon vanilla, one table spoon butter, one heaping tablespoon sugar. Boil the milk, pick over and wash the tapioca, put it into the boiling milk with the salt, and cook until soft. Beat the eggs, add the spice, sugar and butter; mix with the milk, and pour into a buttered pudding-dish. Place the dish in a pan of hot water and bake.

Jelly Cake.—Butter the tins, so there will be no delay in sending to the oven at once, Roll out one cup of white sugar, mix two teaspoons of cream tartar with one cup of flour, dissolve one teaspoon soda in just three tablespoons of sweet milk; to three well-beaten eggs add sugar and stir well; then add milk, and stir long enough to mix thoroughly, but no more. Bake in a steady oven, but not over hot. Spread the jelly after the cake is cool.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.—Chop one small onion and fry it slowly in two tablespoons of butter. When slightly colored, add about three cups of cold potatoes, sliced or diced. Sprinkle over them a little salt, pepper, a tablespoon each of chopped parsley and lemon juice. Stir carefully with a fork till all the potatoes are buttered and hot, but not browned.

Toast Water.—Toast two or three slices of bread of a dark brown all the way through, but do not burn it. Put the toast in a deep bowl, and pour over it one quart of water, let it stand two or three hours. Then pour the water from the bread. Some flavor it by soaking a piece of lemon peel with the bread.

Asparagus.—Wash carefully and tie in bundles. Put it into boiling salted water in a deep kettle, with the tips up and out of the water. The steam will cook them sufficiently. Boil about twenty minutes. Dip slices of dry toast in the asparagus water; spread with butter, lay them on a large platter. Put the asparagus on the toast with the tips toward the ends of the platter. Season with butter and salt.

Household Fancy Work.

SHAWLS.

The materials required for handsome shawls, often seen in the fancy stores, are cream-colored ice wool and a large bone needle.

Make a chain of eight stitches and join into a ring.

1st round—(*) 3 chain, miss 1 stitch, 1 double crochet in next stitch; repeat from (*) all round (four loops).

2d round—Three chain, 1 double crochet in second stitch of first loop of 3 chain; 3 chain, 1 double crochet in same loop as the double crochet just made is in (this increases and forms the first corner); (a) 3 chain, 1 double crochet in second of next 3 chain; 3 chain, 1 double crochet in same stitch as before; repeat from (a) all round; one loop each of 3 chain between each corner.

3d round—Three chain, 1 double crochet in second of next 3 chain, 3 chain, 1 double crochet in second of corner loop; always put 2 double crochets as in second round in each corner loop to increase and shape the shawl.

Repeat this third round until the shawl is the size desired

The border—This border is very handsome and deep, having thirteen rounds.

1st round—(b) One double crochet in second of 3 chain; a ring thus: thread over, put the hook in same stitch as the double crochet, drawing wool through and up about half an inch in length; repeat this five times, holding loops firmly to keep them even; then, with left thumb, hold firmly the bottom of the loops and draw needle out of them; keeping the first stitch and the wool that was thrown over on the needle, you will then see the loop separate to right and left; but hook through all those at the left side first, then through those at the right side; wool over, draw through all the loops, then through the two stitches on hook, then make a double crochet in the ring to fasten it; 3 chain, make another ring as just described; repeat from (*) all round.

2d round—(a) Three chain, 1 double crochet in second of 3 chain of previous round; repeat from (a)

3d round—Like second round.

4th round—Rings, with 3 chain between each ring.

5th round—Three chain, 1 double crochet in second of 3 chain; repeat.

6th and 7th rounds—Like fifth round.

8th round—Six trebles in second of 3 chain of previous round; (b) 3 chain, 1 double crochet in second of next 3 chain loop; 3 chain, 6 trebles in second of next 3 chain loop; repeat from (b),

9th round—(c) 1 shell of 6 trebles on fourth treble of shell; 3 chain, 1 double crochet in double crochet; 3 chain; repeat from (c).

10th round—(d) 1 shell as before on fourth treble of shell; 4 chain, 1 double crochet in double crochet; 4 chain repeat from (d).

11th and 12th rounds—Like tenth round,

13th round—(e) 3 trebles on fourth treble of shell; 5 chain, 1 double crochet in double crochet; 5 chain; repeat from (e).—[New York Tribune.

Forecasting Thunder-Storms.

When the daily weather charts are drawn, if we find that there is an unevenness in the isobaric lines—that is, if these are wavy, or bulge out irregularly—we know that thunderstorms are likely to burst somewhere or other over the country, but that is all we can say. At each station the barometer is unsteady—the mercury moving up and down in the tube—during the actual continuance of the storm; but this oscillation of the mercurial column has nothing to do with the irregularity in the isobaric lines above mentioned. Forecasting these storms is, therefore, always an uncertain and a thankless task, for local success is rarely attained.

Among the earliest symptoms of the approach of a thunder-storm is the appearance on the western horizon of a line of cumulus ("wool-pack") clouds, exhibiting a peculiar turreted structure. I say on the western horizon, for most of our changes of weather come from that quarter, and it has been proved that thunder-storms, like wind-storms, advance over the country, generally, from some westerly point. This bank of cloud moves on, and over it appears first streamers and then sheets of lighter cloud—cirrus, or "mare's-tail" —which spread over the sky with extreme rapidity. The heavy cloud mass comes up under this film, and it is a general observation that no electrical explosion or downfall of rain ever takes place from a cloud unless streamers of cirrus, emanating from its upper surface, are visible when the cloud is looked at sideways from a distance.—R. H. Scott, in the Popular Science Monthly.

What He Required.

"By the great guns, sir," said a stout man in an ulster and white necktie, looking down from the balcony skirting the upholstery department of a well known dry goods store, "this is an immense place—huge, simply stupendous."

"Oh, yes; nice store," said the clerk obligingly.

"The Bon-Marche isn't a comparison. No, sir; not a comparison, sir. How much of a stock do you carry?"

"About two hundred thousand dollars' worth."

"Good! First rate! Any furniture—how about furniture?"

"Over one hundred thousand dollars."

"Admirable! Take a house and go right through it, I s'pose—furnish it complete, could you—from top to bottom, eh?"

"Yes; everything, carpets to bric-a-brac."

"And lace curtains and tapestries, you keep them?"

"Keep everything."

"And you know what style is too—Renaissance, Pompadour, Henry II and the Louis?"

"No one better posted than our manager. P'r'aps you'd better see him. Mr. X——, here one moment," and the manager came up with a smile on him like a half moon.

"No idea of it," mused the ulster. "No idea. Had an impression you had to go to Europe for such things. Good taste—everything correct—surprising really."

"If you could give me an idea," ventured the manager, "of about what you required, you know"——

"Ah, yes; I forgot. I want two and a half yards of green shade fringe. Magnificent establishment!"—[Upholsterer.

Aged Inhabitants.

"Do you know that the average life of a crow is 100 years," said an Atlantian who poses as a naturalist, recently. "It is so. One was killed down in Dougherty county a few weeks ago with '37' branded on his back. He was well feathered everywhere except just between the wings on his back, where the figure '37' could be distinctly seen branded in the flesh. I can see but one meaning to that, and that is that some one caught him in 1837, branded the figure on his back, and released him. But it is the first case of branding a bird I have ever known.

"Terrapins live even longer than crows. One is said to have been caught down in the Savannah river recently with the figures 1776 cut in its shell. And fish. There are fish alive to-day that are known to have been in existence more than 100 years ago. In the Royal Aquarium at St. Petersburg are fish put in there 150 years ago."—[Atlanta Constitution.

It is definitely settled that the whole of the late Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck's collection of pictures, china, carvings, embroidery, and ancient furniture will be sold at auction in July. The catalogue is already in course of preparation, and it is thought that this important dispersal will attract buyers from all parts of the world. It is not unlikely that many of the best known works may find their way to America.

Negroes now serve on juries in many of the Southern States, and in Georgia they have done so for fifteen years.

All Sorts.

It is common to speak of a "simple drunk." Any man who gets drunk is simple.

She—Do you know the hour of the day when Adam was created?

He—No; except that it was before Eve.

The man who wants his work done in the biggest hurry isn't always the man who is in the biggest hurry to pay his bill.

The man who will complain that a twenty minute sermon is too long will sit half a day watching a couple of chess players making two moves.

Mrs. Younglove—"The new cook is too stupid for anything; she doesn't even know how to read."

Younglove—"That's funny; I got her from an intelligence office."

Daube—Now, Miss Hunter, please look pleasant—that's it—keep that for a moment until I catch it. There. Now you may resume your natural expression if you wish.

"Why, Mr. Ardent, how ungallant of you, to say you thought I was thirty-two!"

"Well, it certainly struck me that you were somewhere near the freezing point."

An enterprising though irreverent Nevada undertaker has adopted as his business motto:

"You kick the bucket; we do the rest. P. S—For spot cash only, however."

A—Just imagine, fraulein, I drempt last night that I went with you on the ice. We skated together. All at once you stumbled, but I caught you in my arms and gave you a kiss.

Young lady—Was—was anybody looking?

Subscriber at the telephone—Hello, central!

Central—Hello!

Subscriber—Give me the First National bank.

Central—Anything else?

Unsophisticated parent—Hello, there, nurse, what's the baby yelling that way for? I can't read at all.

Nurse—He's cutting his teeth, sir.

U. P.—Well, you see that he doesn't do it any more, or you lose your place.

"Ezra," said farmer Begosh to his son, "I want ye to go to town to-day." "Yes, sir." You go to the store and buy me a couple of gallons of milk, a few dozen eggs, six loaves of bread and put an advertisement in the newspaper tellin' people we kin give 'em country board."

Johnny—Pa, when I become a man could I be elected president of the United States?

Father—Certainly, my boy; you were born in this country.

Johnny—And could I be a policeman if I wanted to?

Father—Why, no. You were born in this country.

Clara—(at the wane of the honeymoon)—Dearest, don't you love me as much as ever? Am I not as sweet as I was?

Charles—Yes; I suppose you are. But, then, sweetness is not what it was. You can get twenty pounds of sugar now for one dollar.

A beautiful young lady and her once beautiful mother were walking down the street together when they met two gentlemen whom the mother knew.

"How much your daughter resembles you," exclaimed one.

"How closely you resemble your daughter, exclaimed the other.

Now which of these two gentlemen do you think was invited home to tea?

Professor (to loquacious friend)—When you come to see me, my dear fellow, please ring the door bell three times. You see I have a lot of work to do, and only care to admit intimate friends like you, whose signals I know.

The too loquacious friend obeyed instructions and marvels that the door is never opened. The professor chuckles to himself in his study and pursues his work in solitude.

"This morning," writes a Sunday school teacher, "I gave the children a little talk about their souls. When I had done, I thought I would ask them a few questions to see if they understood what I had told them. So I began:

"What did God give us besides our bodies?"

"Perhaps you can imagine what my emotions were when they instantly responded, "Laigs!"

Life After Forty

The best half of life is in front of the man of forty, if he be anything of a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master, and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not see "men as trees walking," but sees everything clearly and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack; but advances with the calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination. To no man is the world so new, and the future so fresh, as to him who has spent the early years of his manhood in striving to understand the deeper problems of science and life, and who has made some headway toward comprehending them. To him the commonest things are rare and wonderful, both in themselves and as parts of a beautiful and intelligent whole. Such a thing as staleness in life and its duties he cannot understand. Knowledge is always opening out before him in wider expanses and more commanding heights. The pleasure of growing knowledge and increasing power makes every year of his life happier and more hopeful than the last.—[The Hospital.

New York, according to the best judges, now has a Hebrew population of from 225,000 to 250,000 souls. It is the center of Judaism in the world. It contains more of the Israelites than all of Palestine.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
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When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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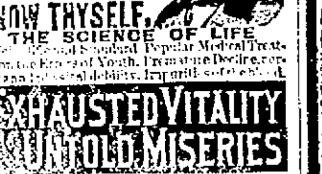

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Nov. 15, 1887, Aggregate resources $680,321.79
" 21, 1888, " " 1,682,217.74
" 19, 1889, " " 2,240,981.20
" 18, 1890, " " 2,710,104.01

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11-23

S. S. Department.

Sunday School Lesson—May 31st.

THE TEMPLE REPAIRED.

2 Chron. 24:4-11.

Lesson Introduction.

That part of the reign of Joash embraced in this week's lesson is an oasis in the blasted desert extending through the reigns of his father and his son, which preceded and followed. The era is a gleam of sunlight bursting through gloomy clouds long overshadowing, and destined eventually to deluge the land to utter destruction."

Joash was a child when he began to reign. Joash, or (in the full form of the name) Jehoash (fire or sacrifice of Jehovah), was seven years old when he was proclaimed king of Judah, in the seventh year of Jehu; and he reigned forty years (B. C. 878-839); but Davis, accepting B. C. 841-802 as the time of this reign, dates the attempt to repair the temple (twenty-third year of Joash) in B. C. 819. According to the usual chronology the time would be about B. C. 855. The briefer chronology attempts to reconcile the Assyrian inscriptions with the Old Testament records.

Explanatory Notes.

4. And it came to pass after this, that Joash was minded to restore the house of the Lord. 5. And he gathered together the priests and the Levites, and said to them, Go out unto the cities of Judah, and gather of all Israel money to repair the house of your God from year to year, and see that ye hasten the matter. Howbeit the Levites hastened it not.

Athaliah's destruction of the royal seed (22:10) had left Joash without a natural successor, and his marriage, at the earliest suitable age, was a matter of state policy (v. 3). After this, probably his marriage, he purposed to restore the house of Jehovah. The temple, during the reigns of Joram and Athaliah, had been pillaged to enrich that of Baal, and the building had been permitted to fall into decay. One should read 2 Kings 11 and 12, and 2 Chron. 23. It would have been supposed that the movement would have been begun by the priests and Levites, that they would have urged the king to have the temple suitably repaired; but the zeal of the young king outstripped that of the priests and Levites, and they were summoned to take charge of an enterprise which lay especially within their province, and to urge it forward. They were to collect money, and in order to secure it they were to circulate information on the subject, stir the people up to a sense of their duty and peril, and to make suitable appeals to them that they might increase their liberality. Israel here means the true people of God. From year to year the work was to go on, for the house of God was in a great state of dilapidation and steady, persistent work was enjoined. The case was urgent and they were to hasten it; but the Levites did not hasten it, and it was suffered to drag. Whether this was through their want of interest in the work, or of their want of skill and tact in setting about it, or in consequence of the lethargy of the people, we are not told. It has been suggested that "we need not search for the causes of their tardiness. The true sources of income on which the young king depended for the repair of the temple had always been measurably open, but had probably been turned by the priests and Levites to their own private use." The three sources, according to Jamieson, were the half shekel as an offering to God (Exod. 30:13;) the redemption price of every one who had devoted himself or anything belonging to him, and the amount was estimated according to certain rules (Lev. 27:1-8;) and free-will offerings made to the sanctuary. The first two should have been paid annually. See 2 Kings 12:4.

6 And the king called for Jehoiada the chief, and said unto him, Why hast thou not required of the Levites to bring in out of Judah and out of Jerusalem the tax of Moses the servant of the Lord, and of the congregation of Israel, for the tent of the testimony? 7. For the sons of Athaliah, that wicked woman, had broken up the house of God; and also all the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they bestow upon the Baalim.

Jehoiada was chief of the priesthood, but this does not necessarily mean the high-priest. If he was high-priest, as most think, he was head of the sacerdotal order, and was charged with the supreme direction of religious affairs. Here in Chronicles only one source of money is mentioned, the tax enjoined by Moses. The tent of testimony was the sacred tabernacle, so called because the tables of the testimony (Exod. 25:16; 31:18), on which the Ten Commandments were written, were deposited in the ark. "They were called the testimony because they testified to men the will of God, what he required them to do." Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, married Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, and introduced into the southern kingdom the worship of Baal. Her sons were king Ahaziah and his brothers (2 Chron. 22:8). They had damaged the building by wanton violence, or it may mean, had broken into it for the purpose of plunder. Baalim is the Hebrew plural of Baal, and is used to denote this deity as worshiped in different localities and with different attributes ascribed to him, as Baal-peor, Baal-berith, Baal-zebub, etc.

8. So the king commanded, and they made a chest, and set it without at the gate of the house of the Lord. 9. And they made a proclamation through Judah and Jerusalem, to bring in for the Lord the tax that Moses the servant of God laid upon Israel in the wilderness. 10. And all the princes and all the people rejoiced, and brought in, and cast into the chest, until they had made an end.

To secure greater efficiency and expedition in collecting the necessary money for the repair of the temple, the king changed the method of receiving it, and he had constructed the first known "money-box," a chest with a hole in the lid, which was placed at the gate of the temple for offerings. There was a separation between the money raised for repairing purposes and the money destined for the use of the priests, in the hope, probably, that the people would be more liberal when they understood that their offerings would be devoted directly to the repairs, and that the king had this in charge. The solemn call or proclamation that such a "chest" was ready to receive money for the repair of the temple caused all classes of the people to flock to Jerusalem and to fill it with their offerings. They were glad to take part in this sacred enterprise. It is likely that the moral corruption of the capital city was much greater than that of the country; and now that the court was setting godly fashions, one-half of the battle was fought." Had made an end: That is, either "until they had given to the utmost of their means," or "until they had given enough to complete the restoration." What would have been burdensome if cast upon a few, was readily accomplished by the joint endeavors of all.

11. And it was so, that at what time the chest was brought unto the king's office by the hand of the Levites, and when they saw that there was much money, the king's scribe and the chief priest's officer came and emptied the chest, and took it, and carried it to its place again. Thus they did day by day, and gathered money in abundance. 12. And the king and Jehoiada gave it to such as did the work of the service of the house of the Lord; and hired masons and carpenters to restore the house of the Lord, and also such as wrought iron and brass to repair the house of the Lord.

Care was taken to secure proper disposition of all the money. The Levites had the care of the chest; they could take it nowhere but to the king's office, which they did so often as it was filled. It was opened by the proper officials. What was received was accurately known, recorded and honestly spent. The Lord's business was transacted with the proper checks. The money given for religious purposes should always be as carefully handled and as judiciously spent.

13. So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them, and they set up the house of God in its state, and strengthened it. 14. And when they had made an end, they brought the rest of the money before the king and Jehoiada, whereof were made vessels for the house of the Lord, even vessels to minister, and to offer withal, and spoons, and vessels of gold and silver. And they offered burnt offerings in the house of the Lord continually all the days of Jehoiada.

Thus carefully and earnestly the work was prefected, or (margin) "healing went up on the work." All was repaired and put into perfect condition. Set up the house of God in its state (margin "according to the proportion thereof"). Everything was thoroughly done, all weak spots were made strong, and all defective material was replaced by good and strong; and the money contributed so far exceeded the amount necessary for the repairs that the residue was sufficient for making the needed vessels for the temple. During Jehoiada's days the worship of the sanctuary was maintained, the fire of the burnt offering never going out (Lev. 6:9-13). Joash was unfortunate in his ancestors. Athaliah and Jezebel, the most wicked queens, were his grandmother and great-grandmother. The environment of Joash was Jehoiada. This good man was the king-maker and the king-trainer. He was the power behind the throne for good; upon the death of the able priest the king began to degenerate (vs. 17, 18).

Scientific Miscellany.

Doctors say a healthy adult should eat at least ten ounces of meat each day.

Pressing a finger on the upper lip will abort a sneeze if thought of in time.

During one day the human body generates enough heat to melt forty pounds of ice and raise it to a boiling heat.

A Vienna doctor has declared that cancer can be arrested by an injection of one of the coal-tar derivatives, methyl violet.

Mr. Brosius, a Georgian, is said to have invented a ginning process, which will not break the fiber of cotton. It turns out an unbroken, silky staple.

The art of paper-making has reached that point where a growing tree can be cut down and converted into a newspaper, all within twenty-four hours.

Mayer has calculated that if the motion of the earth were suddenly arrested the temperature produced would be sufficient to melt and even volatilize it.

The inventors are ever busy. A new boot-cleaning machine cleans boots at the rate of a pair a minute, and is worked in the same manner as a sewing machine.

According to a Professor of Astronomy the speed of the stars through space is twenty-eight miles a second, while that of our sun is about twenty-five miles a second.

A German chemist has succeeded in producing artificial silk, which has all the qualities of the natural article except strength, wherein it is deficient, being only two-thirds as strong.

The reduced price of incandescent lamps permits them to be run at a higher efficiency, and, though the renewals are more frequent, the total cost of operation is reduced.

Watercress is said to contain very sanitary qualities. A curious characteristic of it is that if grown in a ferruginous stream it absorbs five times the amount of iron, that any other plant does.

The whole of the interior of Greenland is believed to be covered by an immense shield-shaped cap of ice and snow, which in some places must have a thickness of at least five or six thousand feet.

A sugar fifteen times sweeter than cane-sugar and twenty times sweeter than beet-sugar, is reported by a German chemist from cotton-seed meal. It cannot be sold to compete with the ordinary article.

A modern manufactory is nothing but a huge machine, consisting partly of iron and steel and partly of brain and muscle, into which are poured the materials and out of which are taken the finished products.

Flies have long been accused—not without reason—of spreading disease; but it is asserted now from Havana that mosquitoes have a use, for if they inoculate any one after biting a yellow-fever patient the disease which follows is so mild that fatal results are rare.

A firm of stonecutters in Berlin have introduced a pneumatic chisel into their establishment. The workman holds the syringe-like apparatus with both hands, and, as he slides it over the surface of the stone of metal, the chisel, making 10,000 or 12,000 revolutions a minute, chips off particles.

The horse-power going to waste at Niagara Falls is estimated at an aggregate of 16,000,000 units. All the locomotives and steamships in the world have only one-quarter of that sum of horse-power. The time may come when the waste force at Niagara will be harnessed and put to use. It should, at least, be made to carry backward and forward the interrupted commerce of the lakes, to which it now interposes an impassable barrier.

There is no doubt but the form of a roof has much to do with the draught of a chimney. The flat roof offers no resistance to the passage of air, but as the pitch is increased the current is more and more disturbed, until with a high-pitched and many-gabled roof it is broken into innumerable eddies, some of which are sure to curl down and force the smoke and gases in the flue into the rooms below. Chimneys on such roofs should be built higher than ordinarily.

He Probably Did.

"Here is a watch I bought of a fellow passenger on the train today," said a man to a Woodward avenue jeweler. "Can you tell me its value?"

"Ten dollars would be a big price for it," was the reply.

"But I gave $50 for it."

"Can't help that."

"But he said it was worth $150."

"It's worth about $8."

"Dear, dear me! I'm astonished. Why, the man must have actually lied to me!"—[Detroit Free Press.

Somehow a man feels much worse the day after he has lost an hour's sleep on account of the baby than he does the day after he has lost five hours' sleep at the club.

Great Financial Crashes.

The Calcutta failure of 1831 involved £75,000,000.

The failure in Holland in 1773 exceeded $50,000,000.

The English failures of 1847 involved $100,000,000.

The "wild cat" crisis in the United States in 1837 caused all the banks to close.

During the great panic of 1873 in the United States 7,200 houses failed for $300,000,000.

"Black Friday" in Wall street was on September 24, 1869. Fortunes were swept away like chaff.

The shoe and leather trade crisis in Boston in 1883 caused losses amounting to over $10,000,000.

The Overland, Gurney & Co. failure, nearly a quarter of a century ago, involved others, amounting to upward of $500,000,000.

In 1799, in Hamburg, there were eighty-two failures, involving $10,000,000. There was a panic in Liverpool in the same year.

In 1814, 250 banks suspended payment in England, and in 1822, at Manchester, failures occurred to the amount of $10,000,000.

The Grant & Ward failure in New York city in 1884 involved many financial and business houses and a loss of over $25,000,000.

In 1839 the Bank of England was saved by the Bank of France. A panic in France during the same year caused ninety-three companies to fail for the sum of $30,000,000.—[Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Girl Slavery in Thibet.

The people were in a state of excitement over the marriage of the belle of the place and the high price her prospective husband had bind to pay for her; fifty taels to purchase a "number two wife," was highly creditable to a town which had given birth to such a treasure. The Ssu-ch'uanese are much given to selling girls, and large numbers are exported yearly from Ch'ung-ch'ing for Han-kou and Shanghai and other Eastern cities. The prices usually paid for one of six or seven years is from seven to ten taels. They are kindly cared by the stock farmer who buys them, receive a "liberal education with all modern accomplishments," and when they have attained the age of sixteen are easily disposed of at high prices. The trade has nothing cruel about it, and many of these girls are respected members of society in after life, and certainly enjoy many more material comforts than if they had been left in their poor villages. I have lived in homes of highly respectable Chinese where the wife had four or five little girls purchased with her savings, and they were treated with as much kindness and love as her own children.—[Century.

Bridges.

The first bridges were of wood and the earliest of which we have any account was built in Rome, 603 B. C. The next was built by Julius Cæsar, for the passage of his army across the Rhine. Trojan's great bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet long, was made of timber with stone piers. The Romans also built the first bridge wholly composed of stone, that was thrown across the Tiber in the first or second century A. D. Suspension bridges are of a remote antiquity. One in China, mentioned by Kircher, was made of chains supporting a roadway of 800 feet in length. It was built in the year 65 A. D., and is still to be seen. The first large iron bridge was erected over the Severn in 1777. The age of railways has brought about a remarkable era in this branch of engineering, especially in the construction of bridges of iron and steel.—[St. Louis Republic.

HE TOLD THE TRUTH.

I was troubled with Liver Complaint for years and suffered terribly. Take the druggist advised me to take Sulphur Bitters. I took three bottles and now I am a well man.—L. Fenner, Waterbury, Conn.

Don't do anything that will wound your conscience, if you would please God.

CHARLES COSGROVE!

Who has not been able to attend to his business for years, was interviewed by our reporter yesterday, and says. For years I was troubled with Bright's disease of the Kidneys. The doctors gave me up. Through an Eastern friend I obtained a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. I took five bottles and now I am almost well. Keith sells them.—San Francisco Call.

If you want to find the most miserable man in the world find the most selfish one.

"Heals all cuts, burns and bruises like magic." That's Johnson's Anodyne Liniment surely.

If you want to make Satan tremble resolve to be a happy Christian.

Boys and girls from Maine remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Now don't deny it.

The study and delight of a celestial spirit is to observe infinite wisdom carrying into effect the designs of infinite benevolence.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

The devil's best time to make hay is when Christians are not busy.

Remarkable Crops.

Messrs. H. J. BAKER & BRO., N. Y.

Gentlemen—I have used your A. A. Phosphate for potatoes and vegetables for several years, and though I have tried many others I like yours best. Use about 1,500 lbs. per acre for potatoes and about the same for onions, and have remarkable crops.

JOHN E. LATHROP,

Oct. 21, 1890. Hartford, Conn.

How we do admire the wisdom of those who come to ask us for advice.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

When you want to see the crookedest made straight look at a railroad map.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Every man eats, but it is only here and there that you find one who thinks.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

The Rabbit Trade of Australia.

Many millions of rabbits are killed in Australia every year, but the immense slaughter does not keep down the numbers; rabbit skins are an article of commerce, and in most of the cities there are rabbit skin exchanges, just as we have cotton and corn exchanges in American cities. In a single city, Dunedin, New Zealand, 15,000,000 of rabbit skins are sold at the exchange every year, and in some years the dealings have reached 20,000,000. The bounties in the Australian colonies are all discussed from seven rabbits that were taken there from England in 1851.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE DAILY SACRIFICED BY TAKING MERCURIAL AND OTHER STRONG MEDICINES. IF TO-DAY OR HEREAFTER YOU HAVE RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, CATARRH, BOILS OR CARBUNCLES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE OR BODY, OR ANY DISEASE ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD, USE THE GREAT KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA, NATURE'S REMEDY, MADE BY THE INDIANS FROM ROOTS AND HERBS.

KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA

Sold by all Druggists.

KICKAPOO INDIAN OIL.

Quick cure for all Kinds of Pain.

Good for Man and Beast. It Gives Immediate Relief. It has No Equal. Keep it in the House.

TRY IT.

Price 25 cents per Bottle. 5 Bottles for $1.00.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

A Noted Divine Says:

"I have been using Tutt's Liver Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Costiveness, with which I have long been afflicted.

Tutt's Pills

ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING.

I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existance."

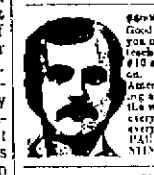
REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

H. Hallett & Co., Box 342 Portland, Maine.

$3000 A YEAR!



BAY STATE GUITARS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES. MADE BY C. HAYNES & CO. BOSTON, MASS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

SILVER WARE.

The price of silver has been declining for some years back, but it looks now as if there would be a reaction and silver will be higher. If you are in want of silverware for the table, now is the time to purchase while the price is low. We have a large stock on hand at the low prices. Call and see.

—AT—

DENHAM'S.

The Best is the Cheapest

"The Diamond C"

HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

AND

BACON

Are cured from H. I. Pork and Corn Cob Smoked, and are the Best

For Sale at

COGGESHALL'S MARKET,

2 & 4 Washington Square, and 130 Thames Street.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

have just received a new lot of

SACHETS,

including their new perfume,

DOUBLE VIOLET

—AND—

White Heliotrope.

The Celebrated Toilet

NO. 6 COLOGNE

In Plain and Fancy Bottles.

Also a full line of

Fancy Goods,

such as

Fine Cut Glass Bottles,

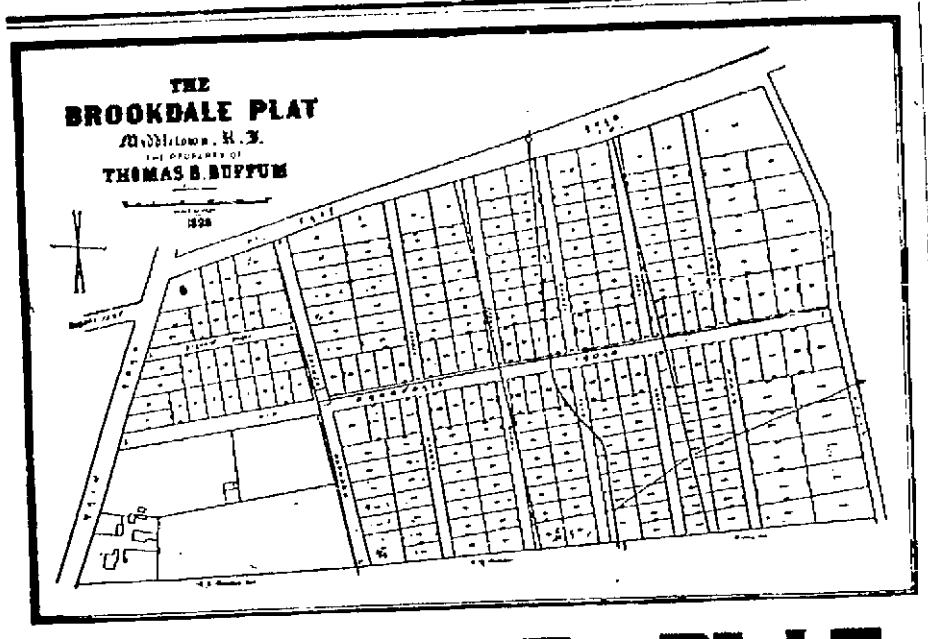
Nail Toilets,

Fancy Mirrors,

Bon-Bon Boxes,

Travelling Cases,

etc., etc.



BROOKDALE PLAT

(BUFFUM FARM.)

Now is the time for parties having money to invest or wanting to secure a lot for present or future use. These lots are finely located, being only a few minutes' walk from the electric cars and must double in value in from three to five years, thus paying from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. on the investment. Taxes only $5 on the $1,000. Further information may be had at office of

DANIEL WATSON, Sole Agent, 235 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Where large plat can be seen and arrangements made to visit the premises. Prices from 2 1-2 to 5 cents a foot.

☞ Parties at a distance should write for information at once.

The Deering Giant Mower.

All who are in want of a Mowing Machine I will invite to call and examine the Deering Giant Mower, with cutting bar 5 feet 3 inches and 6 feet 3 inches, and sections 2 1-4 inches and 3 inches. Repairs always on hand.

Machines Repaired.

It would be well for those farmers who have the

DEERING GIANT MOWERS,

that need repairing, to bring them in now and have them put in good order.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164 BROADWAY.

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

Lillian Barker Smith, daughter of Phebe S. and the late William Henry Smith, died May 23d, after three days' illness of diphtheria. This affliction falls heavily on those who bore last summer the sorrow of Mr. Smith's death. The little girl was beloved by the whole community to an extraordinary degree. Her winsome face and ways, quaint sayings, and strange thoughtfulness made her a most attractive and remarkable child. Of late she had talked much of going to heaven on her birthday to see her papa, and she was but little past her fourth birthday when she was called away. On Saturday afternoon, her form was laid beside that of her papa, on whose grave were still remaining the flowers her hands had placed there. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The singing school which has just completed its term at the Methodist church, gave a very pleasing concert Thursday evening, under the leadership of the teacher, Mr. G. Franklin Nickerson, of Tiverton. Considering that most of the school began with the rudiments of music, this closing of the course of twelve lessons showed a very commendable progress. The following was the programme:

Hymn—Worship, School
Solo—In Memory of Mother, Miss Sadie S. Ward
Cornet Polo Frank T. Peckham
Farmer's Song School
Solo—Only Gone to Sleep, Miss Esther T. Smith
Cornet Solo Allison Rose
Who Comes so Dark? School
Solo—Always Take Mother's Advice, Miss Nettie Lawton
Alto Horn Solo John Hoyland
In the Old Church Tower, School
Quartette—Under the Moonlit Sky, Misses Ward and Lawrence, Messrs. Peckham and Spooner.
Solo—Just a Little Sunshine, Miss Lizzie Peabody
Rat-a-plan, School
Solo—The Old Homestead, Miss Mary Lawrence
Why Tarry Ye Workers? School
Solo—Old House Down on the Farm, Mr. Nickerson
The Song that Reached My Heart, Miss Lizzie G. Peckham
With quartette, Messrs. W. L. Brown and Peckham, Misses Peckham and Lawrence
America School

The proceeds of the concert, after paying expenses, were devoted to the church.

The Middletown Methodist Ladies' Social will have a strawberry and ice cream festival in the church vestry, at Middletown Four Corners, Wednesday evening, June 3, or, if stormy, Thursday evening. A good time may be expected.

TIVERTON.

The services held Thursday May 21st in connection with the Seaconnect Ministerial Union were well attended. Friends from Acoaxet, Westport, Adamsville, Little Compton and Portsmouth by their presence and helpful words made the meeting a successful one.

The memorial service at the Congregational church Sunday morning in memory of Mrs. John S. Hagan was a very impressive one to a large and sympathetic audience. The Rev. Donald Browne conducted the service, basing his discourse from the words found in Rev. 14.13 and "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth." The funeral took place at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon May 20th.

The Rev. John Mason preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation Sunday afternoon.

Funeral services over the remains of Eva wife of Isaac F. Brownell were held Sunday afternoon at her late residence the Rev. Donald Browne conducting them. There was a large attendance of relatives and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. Mrs. Brownell leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. The interment took place at Hillside cemetary.

A sketching party, students from the School of Design, Providence, spent a few days in town the guests of their fellow student Miss Lillian Potter.

Dr. Harry Willis of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting the family of Charles H. White.

Miss Carrie R. White of Pawtucket is having a few days vacation in town.

Elmer Wilcox student at Brown University has been visiting his grandmother Mrs. Holder N. Wilcox.

Mrs. Borden Durfee of Fall River is visiting her daughter Mrs. Charles E. Manchester.

Miss Lucy Lake of Fall River is in town.

A MOST DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Lady Thrown From a Dog-Cart. Her Skull Fractured and Death Ensues.

[From the Danville Daily Register.]

The most distressing accident which ever occurred in Danville, was the one yesterday morning by which Mrs. John S. Hagan lost her life.

Mr. J. S. Hagan, the proprietor of the Central pharmacy, situated at the junction of Jefferson, Loyal and Wilson streets, started out yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, to take a short drive with his wife. They started out on the Yancoyville road in a dog cart to which was hitched a gentle horse. When they had just passed the Dry bridge Mr. Hagan dropped his hat, and in catching for it frightened the horse. The animal jumped, and in making a lurch, threw Mr. Hagan from the cart, he sustained no injuries from the fall except being slightly bruised. Mrs. Hagan screamed and her cries still further frightened the animal, causing it to run towards Jackson's branch. Several colored people living in that neighborhood ran out, throwing up their hands and hallooing for the purpose of stopping the horse. This caused the animal to shy, and running upon the plank sidewalk caused the cart to upset, throwing Mrs. Hagan out. The lady fell upon her head, suffering a fracture of the skull. She was taken up in an insensible condition, carried to a house near by, and later was removed to her home at the residence of Dr. B. B. Temple, on Jefferson street. Drs. Temple and Nelson were in attendance and did everything in their power to relieve Mrs. Hagan, but she was too badly hurt for surgical skill to avail anything. She lingered in an unconscious condition until 2.30 P. M., when her gentle spirit took its flight. The deceased lady was Miss Mary C. Gray of Tiverton, R. I., and was married to Mr. John S. Hagan of this city in December last. During her short sojourn in Danville, Mrs. Hagan by her gentle manners and Christian demeanors, had already made numerous friends and had become universally popular, her shocking death has caused general sorrow, and every heart in the city bleeds in sympathy with the distressed young husband upon whom this sad affliction falls with such crushing weight.

The Age of Appointees to the Supreme Bench.

The custom has been, during a large part of the national existence, to recruit that court from among the jurists who have not passed far within what is called the middle period of life. Most of the members of the court during the early days of the government were under 50 at the time of appointment. Justice Miller, who recently died, was 46 when selected by President Lincoln, and Justice Field, when named by the same executive, was 47. The majority of the men who acquired great reputations in the court were comparatively youthful when entering it. John Marshall, when beginning his thirty-four years of illustrious service, was 46. Joseph Story, who served almost as long and with nearly equal distinction, was only 42 on entering on his duties. Benjamin R. Curtis, who won the reputation of being one of the greatest constitutional lawyers of the country during his brief career on the bench, was the same age as Story on setting out.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEWPORT, R. I., MAY 27, 1891.

OFFICE OF

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

To Avoid Any Further Trouble Chapter 20 Having Been Changed to Chapter 24, Parties Carting Night Soil Will

READ BELOW.

CHARLES H. LANGLEY, Inspector of Nuisances.

SECTION 12. (As Amended.) No portion of the contents of any privy vault or any cesspool in the city shall be carried into, through or across any highway or street of said city in any cart, wagon, or other vehicle or be otherwise removed, after the first day of May, and before the first day of November in each year, nor between the hours of *ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of* ANY DAY, unless the removal shall be specially ordered in writing by the inspector of nuisances and the said contents be disinfected, so that the removal will produce no offensive odor.

SECTION 13. No person shall convey or cause to be carried any of the contents of any such vault or cess pool into, through or across any street or highway in said city in any box, cart, wagon, or other vehicle which shall not be thoroughly covered, water tight, and kept well painted and clean on the outside.

SECTION 15. Every person who shall violate any provision contained in either of sections seven, nine, ten, twelve, thirteen or fourteen of this chapter, shall be fined twenty dollars.

SECTION 2. [Of Amendment.] No person shall remove the contents of any privy vault or cess-pool, nor any swill or garbage through or into any street or highway in this city in any vehicle of any description without first obtaining a license for such vehicle from the Board of Aldermen of this city, or from some person authorized by said Board to grant such license; and every such license shall be numbered and the number thereof shall be painted in a conspicuous place on the outside of the vehicle thereby licensed in white figures at least two inches square on a black ground.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately, and every violation of it shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars. 5-30

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

LEAVE

"CITY WHARF,"

NEWPORT, FOR

PROVIDENCE

WEEK DAYS—8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS 8.15 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sundays—10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On and after MONDAY, June 1, '91,
Leave Newport 8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Leave Providence 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 50 CENTS.
Sundays, 60 cents.

All freight must be delivered at the Wharf 30 minutes before steamer leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.
5-30

NOTICE.

Newport Street Railway.

Beach and Morton Park.

Until further notice a car will leave the Postoffice for the Beach at 6.30, 7.20, 7.45 A. M., and so on at 20 minutes and 45 minutes past the hour until 6.20 P. M.

Returning from the Beach at 6.45, 7.20, 8.00 A. M., and so on until 6.30 P. M.

A car will leave Morton Park at 10 minutes and 30 minutes past and 10 of the hour throughout the day.

May 18, 1891.

A Fair Compromise.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

Objections were made to a discontinuance of the stage-route northward from South Portsmouth post office, as contemplated by mail route No. 1,138, and the following compromise-route has been proposed as a substitute:

I. Depart from South Portsmouth at 6 A. M., reaching Newport at 7, A. M., in time for all early outward morning mails, North, West and South.

II. Return from Newport at 11.30 A. M., bringing all inward morning mails (3) from the North, West and South, to reach South Portsmouth at 12.30 P. M., and proceed northward to Portsmouth, arriving at 1.30 P. M.

III. Depart from Portsmouth at 2 P. M., reaching South Portsmouth at 3 P. M. and Newport at 4 P. M., in time for all outward afternoon mails North, West and South. (N. B. There is no outward evening except during the fashionable season.)

IV. Return from Newport at 6.30 P. M., bringing all inward afternoon mails (4) down to 6 P. M. and reaching South Portsmouth at 7.30 P. M.

The post office department has initiated certain additional local facilities and undertakes to insure certain connections which have heretofore failed, but, taking all these into account, the proposed compromise-route offers a relatively greater advantages in delivering outward mail-matter at distributing points, as follows:

1. Newport, at 7 A. M., and 4 P. M., instead of at 6.30 P. M., only.
2. Fall River, at 8.18 A. M., and 6.05 P. M., instead of at 12 M. only.
3. Providence, at 9.15 A. M., and 6.13 P. M., instead of at 1.30 P. M., only.
4. Boston, at 10 A. M., and 7.35 P. M. instead of at 5.20 P. M., only.
5. New York, at 3.30, 4.30, 7.30 and 11 P. M., instead of as heretofore for delivery the next morning only.

To the above may be added the very great gain to Portsmouth in receiving at 1.30 P. M. mail matter which reaches Newport via Wickford at 9.55 A. M., but which now does not arrive via Bristol Ferry till 6.30 P. M.

There is no good reason why morning papers should be delayed till the evening, and afternoon papers till the next morning, nor why we should be cut off from quick and close connection, twice a day at useful hours, with Newport our nearest and most important railway and postal headquarters. Newport is the natural distributing point for us; we are closely connected with it commercially; the connecting highway permits a better road gait. The present contract allows three hours between Newport and Tiverton—12 miles—and it is useless to criticise the pace, provided the driver arrives within the contract limit. The other day a special messenger was sent for me from Newport, he used 25 minutes. We returned to the Old Colony Railway Station in 20 or 22 minutes. Why should our mail-matter be laboriously hauled 18 miles from Newport to Fall River and be fumbled over at Portsmouth, Tiverton and Globe Village upon reaching its destination, when one hour (with no P. O. stop) is a liberal allowance in which to reach Newport, are natural and desirable outlets? Portsmouth and Tiverton have their own independent railway connections, and are content. Why, in the name of decency and businesslike management is this entire island northward from the Town House on Quaker Hill—9 miles—condemned to plod along at a pace for which every man has a contempt and without the reasonable postal facilities which are a daily necessity.

The people of this town should make a prompt, emphatic and respectful statement of their needs. The post office authorities understand the merits well enough, but they wait for people to speak up and say what will best serve local conditions.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
G. HERBERT PATTERSON.
So. Portsmouth, R. I., May 27, 1891.

Knights & Ladies

—OF—

COLUMBIA.

The only order to pay a surrender value of { $75 in one year, 165 in two years, 275 in three years, 325 in four years,

Or you can receive the grand endowment of

$600 in five years. It also pays $10 and $15 per week in sick or accident benefits.

JOIN NOW.

The Newport Lodge will be organized June 9, 1891, at Mercury Hall; Charter fee, $5.00. After charter closes, $7.00. No medical examination.

SIMEON HAZARD, District Deputy, 94 Broadway
5-30-2w

THE

Georgia-Alabama Investment & Development Co.

Capital Stock, $4,500,000.

SHARES, $10 EACH par value.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER of Massachusetts, President.

HON. JAMES W. HYATT, (late Treasurer United States), Treasurer.

Call at the office (or write) for circulars. Illustrated pamphlets and maps, giving full descriptions, statements and values; also for personal information.

Price of stock to June 30th, $3.50 per share. To be advanced on the first of each month thereafter.

The best investment before the public and the fairest expectations for the largest returns of any Southern holding. The confidence of stockholders in the growth of Talladoosa, and a continued advance in the value of stock, is so well established that at any time previous to being listed on the Stock Exchange, or to June 1, 1892, we guarantee an immediate purchase of stock obtained at this office that the holder may wish to sell after 30 days possession, paying him the price paid for it and one-half of all advances of 10 cents per month in the price of stock from date of purchase to date of sale—an equivalent of over 16 per cent. per annum at present price, or at future price to September next. A check for the amount will be given on presentation at this office. The stock is now selling at $3.50 per share, July 1st, it will be advanced to $3.60, August 1st, to $3.70, Sept. 1st, to $3.80, Oct. 1st, to $3.90, Dec. 1st to $4.00. For full particulars address JOHN P. SANBORN
5-30. Mercury Office.

Local Stocks Wanted.

Parties having LOCAL BANK or other stocks to dispose of, or those in want of INVESTMENT SECURITIES are invited to call on

JAMES H. BARNEY, Jr.,

STOCK BROKER,

301 1-2 Thames Street,

Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

National Bank of Rhode Island.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the board of Directors of this Bank held Saturday, May 23, 1891, Daniel B. Fearing was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the decease of John D. Richardson.

T. P. PECKHAM, Secretary of the Board of Directors.
Newport, R. I., May 25, 1891.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made and executed by Horatio N. Milliken, as guardian of Abram Milliken, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date December 16th, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in Land Evidence of the town of New Shoreham, Mortgages, vol. 2, pages 266, 268 and 267, default having occurred in the condition contained in said mortgage and continuing for more than ten days; there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the town of New Shoreham and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, on MONDAY, June 22, A. D. 1891, at four o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the said Abram Milliken at the time of the execution of said mortgage deed, in and to that certain tract of land situate in the eastern part of the town of New Shoreham, and bounded as follows: Northerly, on land now or late of Orlson S. Marden; Easterly, on the public highway; Southerly and Westerly, on the "Continental Pond," together with the dwelling house and other outbuildings thereon standing.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, by STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Treasurer.
5-23-4w

Notice.

THE CORPORATORS of the Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, will meet at the banking room of the First National Bank of Newport, on Monday, June 29, 1891, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a President, Vice President and nine Directors, to compose the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

Per order: BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d, Secretary.
5-30-4w

PAY DAYS.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Employees of the Street Department will be paid on Wednesday of each week at the work where employed. Anyone absent on that day will be paid at the Street Commissioner's office, Long Wharf, on Saturday evening following, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

J. P. COTTON, Street Commissioner.
Newport, May 18, 1891.

The Getchell Piano.

This is one of the finest pianos for a medium price in the market. It stands in tune the best of any I know of. It has a full, clear tone and is in a rich mahogany case. Those thinking of purchasing a piano will do well to call and examine this and other instruments that I have before buying.

JOHN VARS,

172 THAMES STREET.

☞ Entrance through Carr's Book Store. 4-5

Hotel Aquidneck,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The above Family Hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests.

E. V. WESTCOTT.
5-2

Hammocks !

20 Different Styles to select from. Now is the time to buy, as you are sure to find just what you want, and you know our prices are ALWAYS the lowest.

11-ft. Japanese Hammocks,

Strong and Durable, only 73c.

14-ft. Colored Jute Hammocks,

For 95c.

MEXICAN

GRASS HAMMOCKS,

Plain and Colored for $1.23, $1.49 and $1.73.

TWINE HAMMOCKS,

With Stretchers, for $1.23, $1.90, $2.25 up to $4.73.

HEAVY DUCK

HAMMOCKS,

In Blue or Brown Stripes, for $2.90.

PALMER'S

Patent Pillow Hammocks,

Plain and Colored, for $1.73, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.50.

DOLL'S HAMMOCKS,

In Bright Colors, for 24c. and 34c.

—ALSO—

Hammock Chairs,
Hammock Stretchers,
Hammock Hooks,
etc., etc.,

—AT—

A.C.LANDERS',

167 Thames Street, Covell's Block,

HEADQUARTERS

For Outdoor and Indoor Games & Sports.

New Advertisements.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

AN ORDINANCE Restricting the Removal of the Contents of Privy Vaults, Cesspools, &c.

(Passed May 18, 1891.)

It is ordained by the Town Council of the town of Middletown, as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. No person hereafter shall bring into the town of Middletown, or spread upon the land therein, the contents of any privy vault or cesspool, or the residual matter from any soap factory, at any time after the last day of April or before the first day of November in any calendar year.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the first section of this ordinance shall be fined twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, before any court of competent jurisdiction, to the use of said town.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer of this town, at the proper expense thereof, to complain of and prosecute to final judgment all violations of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as to forbid or prevent any inhabitant of this town from removing the contents of and cleansing his own privy vault or cesspool as occasion may require.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately. A true copy—Attest:

ALBERT L. CHASE, Council Clerk.
5-23-2w

8%

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS

On Improved Real Estate within city limits, negotiated by A. M. PEERHAM, West Superior, Wis.
Box 291 5-23-6mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY AUTHORITY of a decree of the Court of Probate of Newport, in Rhode Island, the undersigned, as Administrator on the estate of James O'Leary, late of said Newport, deceased, will sell at Public Auction on SATURDAY, May 30, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, on the land and premises hereinafter described, all the right, title and interest which the said James O'Leary had at the time of his death in or to that lot of land in said Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded northerly on Southward street 50 feet, easterly on Truesdell Hall Road 100 feet, southerly on land of Harriett H. and William A. Armstrong 50 feet, and westerly on land of said Harriett H. and William A. Armstrong 100 feet.

DENNIS O'LEARY, Administrator.
Newport, May 2, 1891.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made by William E. Crandall, E. Knox Little and Lena A. Little, wife of said Mary F. Crandall and E. Lena Little to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated February 14, 1882, and recorded in Vol. 28, pages 111 and 115, of the Mortgages Land Evidence of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island; said mortgage will sell at public auction, on the land hereinafter described, in front of Mansion House, on said land, on MONDAY, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon (the conditions of said mortgage having been broken) all the right, title and interest which said mortgagors had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, and did thereby convey and the inchoate right of dower of said Mary F. Crandall and E. Lena Little, in or to that certain tract of land in said City of Newport, with the Mansion House, all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded, described and comprised within the following described lines, to wit: Beginning on the western side of Rhode Island avenue, at the Southeast corner of land belonging to the estate of the late William H. Ashhurst, and thence running Southerly along said Westerly side of said avenue, and bounded Easterly on said avenue, five hundred and nine feet, thence Westerly parallel with Oakwood Terrace hereinafter mentioned, bounded Southerly on land of James M. Drake, one hundred and twenty feet, thence Northerly, bounded Westerly on land of said Drake, and parallel with said Rhode Island avenue, one hundred feet, thence Westerly again and parallel with said Oakwood Terrace, bounded Southerly by land of said Drake, one hundred and sixty-seven feet and nine-tenths of a foot, more or less, to the southeastern corner of land of Walter L. Kane, thence Northerly bounded Westerly by land of said Kane, one hundred and sixty-six feet, thence Westerly bounded Southerly by land of said Kane to Red Cross avenue, thence Northerly along the Eastern side of Red Cross avenue, bounded Westerly by Red Cross avenue, one hundred and sixty feet, more or less, to land of Mrs. Frances L. Skinner, thence Easterly, bounded Northerly by land of said Skinner, ninety feet, thence Northerly bounded Westerly by land of said Skinner, eighty feet, to land of Richard L. Willing, thence Easterly bounded Northerly by land of said Willing and land of Ashhurst estate, three hundred and thirty-four feet and sixty-five hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the point of beginning;—together with all the rights appurtenant to the hereby granted land in or to, or over the way which extends from the Northern side thereof Northerly to Buena Vista street, over land now or formerly of Ashhurst; and it is understood and stipulated that said granted lands are hereby conveyed subject to the road of way, called "Oakwood Terrace," which is forty feet wide, laid out over the granted lands along the Northerly side of said land of Kane, and thence straight from Red Cross avenue to Rhode Island avenue, and which said Oakwood Terrace is now private but is intended for public use as a highway, and is to be henceforth forever kept open for public use as a highway; all the premises being denoted on the ground by walls, fences and other monuments, and being the same estate conveyed to said mortgagors by James M. Drake, and the same granted in and by said mortgage.

And the mortgagee hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, by WM. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.
Newport, April 17, 1891 4-18-4w

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the first day of June, 1891, at same hour and place. THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.
5-16

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Asa B. Anthony, of the town of Portsmouth, in the State of Rhode Island, to Abner B. Corey, of said Portsmouth (Mary A. Anthony, wife of said Asa, joining therein to release of dower), bearing date the seventh day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly recorded in Land Evidence of Portsmouth, volume 19, at pages 405 and 406; default having been made in the conditions contained in said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY, the eighth day of June, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Asa B. Anthony had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Portsmouth, containing thirty acres, more or less, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, and is bounded Northerly, by Willow lane (so called); Easterly, by the West Main road and land of William L. Fish; South, by land of Job Soule and Westerly, by land of Benjamin Hall, Junior, or however otherwise bounded. It being a part of the farm which descended to said Asa B. Anthony, from his late father, David Anthony, deceased.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to bid at said sale thereof.

ABNER B. COREY, Mortgagee.
5-16-4w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, there has been assessed against the pews in Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island, hereinafter named, a tax by the minister, church wardens, vestry, and congregation of Trinity Church in Newport, and whereas notice of the tax assessed as aforesaid has been duly given to the respective owners of said pews according to the Charter of said Corporation, and whereas, the said owners respectively have neglected to pay their respective taxes assessed against the said several pews for more than three months after said notice, and said default still continuing; and whereas the said Corporation, at a meeting held on Monday, March 30th, A. D. 1891, duly ordered the said pews to be sold at Public Auction for the payment and discharge of said taxes and costs. There will be sold at Public Auction in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., on MONDAY, June 1st, A. D. 1891, commencing at twelve o'clock noon, all the following pews in said Trinity Church, pews numbered 9 in north aisle, 21, 23, 27 in south aisle, 83 in middle aisle and pews numbered 10 and 19 in south gallery.

By order of said Corporation.
THOMAS G. BROWN, Junior Warden.
Newport, April 14, 1891.
4-6-6w

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stocks and jobbers of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-19-1y

600 Chrysanthemums 600

All ready to plant, 100 varieties, 10 to 15 cts each. DAHLIAS, lot to close out cheap.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, 346 B'WAY.

Attention 4th R. I. Volunteers.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, Adjutant General's Office, Providence, May 12, 1891.

MEMBERS of the late 4th Regiment, R. I. Volunteers, or their descendants, widows or parents, who are entitled to receive reimbursement under Resolution of the General Assembly passed March 19, 1891, for amount of clothing deducted from their pay, are requested to apply personally, or by letter, to the office of the adjutant general, 101 North Main street, Providence, R. I., for the necessary blanks upon which to file their claims for the same.

EMISH A DYER, Adjutant General.
5-16-1w.

Island Savings Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporators of this bank for the election of trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of the National Exchange Bank on Tuesday, June 16, 1891, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

JAMES H. TOPHAM hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of NATHANIEL A. BROWN, late of said Middletown, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Middletown, May 16th, 1891.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. May 18, A. D. 1891.

ANNIET PECKHAM and EMILY W. PECKHAM present to this court their petition, in writing, praying that John Peckham, or some other suitable person, may be granted letters of administration on the estate of their father,

CHARLES PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
5-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. May 18, A. D. 1891.

EMILY W. PECKHAM presents to this court her petition, in writing, praying that Annie T. Peckham, her sister, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of her brother,

CHARLES H. PECKHAM,

a person of unsound mind who is incompetent to manage his own estate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
5-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. May 18, A. D. 1891.

JETHRO J. PECKHAM and BENJAMIN W. H. PECKHAM present to this court their petition, in writing, praying that they may be appointed administrators, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of their uncle,

JETHRO PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, deceased, to succeed to the office and trust made vacant by the death of Robert S. Chase, the former administrator with will annexed thereon:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
5-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. May 18, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE R. CHASE presents to this court his petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing, therewith presented, bearing date March 19, 1887, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late father,

ROBERT S. CHASE,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, and to his two brothers, James H. Chase and Henry I. Chase, as the executors of said will:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
5-23

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, May 12th, A. D. 1891.

DAVID HAMILTON, administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM RANKIN,

late of Newport, deceased, having this day filed in this office his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying that he may be authorized to sell the interest of said deceased, in certain real estate, situate in said Newport, and particularly described in said petition, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his family and settling his estate according to law, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury:*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.
5-16

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PATRICK J. GALVIN, administrator on the estate of

WALTER JOYCE,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 1st day of June, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.
5-16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LINCOLN HAMBLY hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Tiverton, R. I., Administrator on the estate of EDWIN HAMBLY, late of said Tiverton, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Tiverton, May 16, 1891.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

MARK SULLIVAN, hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executor of the will of JOHANNA RING, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Executor.

Newport, R. I., May 16, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

H. AUDLEY CLARKE, of Jamestown, Rhode Island, hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the estate of MARY CLARKE, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, May 16, 1891.